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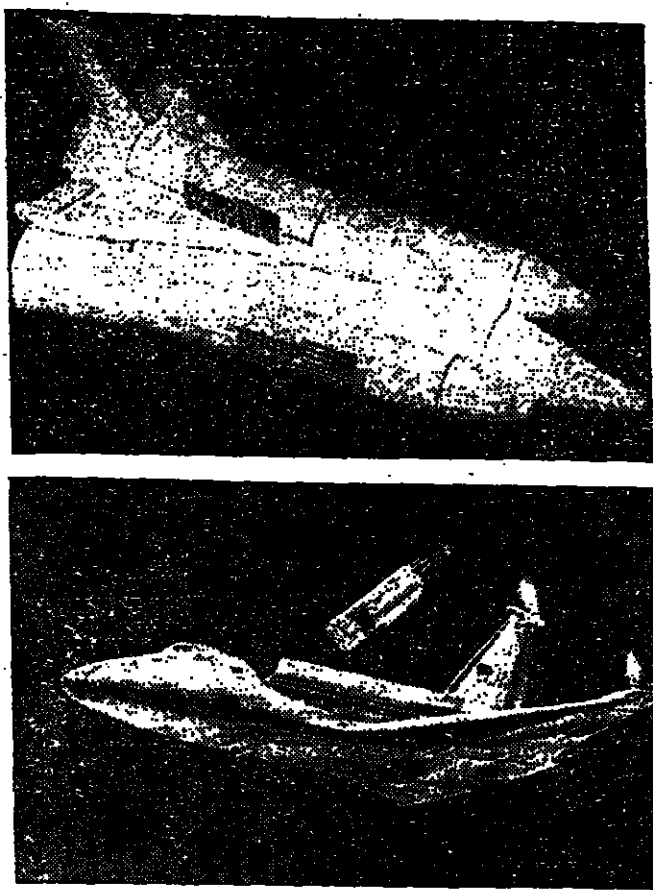
TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly overcast. Temp. 37-53 (2-1). Tomorrow: Bitterly cold. Yesterday's temp. 36-51 (2-1). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 41-55 (1-2). Tomorrow: Occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 39-57 (4-3). CHANNEL: Slight. ROYAL: Overcast. Temp. 51-58 (11-4). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 22-35 (4-4). Yesterday's temp. 20-38 (1-7).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,676

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1972

Established 1887



TO SPACE AND BACK—Two views of the \$5.5-billion reusable space shuttle complex whose construction has just been approved by President Nixon. Top photo shows a model of the shuttle attached to its boosters, which would launch it into space. The bottom photo is an artist's concept of the vehicle, which will be the size of a DC-9 airliner, leaving an orbital station with its cargo bay still open after making a delivery there. The shuttle will then return to earth by skimming and skipping through the increasingly dense layers of the atmosphere and be piloted to a landing just as an ordinary aircraft.

U.S. Plane Again Hits Radar Site

Closest to Hanoi Since 1970 Raid

SAIGON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—A U.S. fighter flying escort for B-52 bombers over Laos attacked a radar site 64 miles southwest of Hanoi yesterday in the closest strike to the North Vietnamese capital since November, 1970.

The "protective reaction" by a Phantom F-105 was the second such strike of the year. The first, also yesterday, came when an F-105 hit a radar emplacement 10 miles north of the Ban Karai pass in North Vietnam.

In the strike southwest of Hanoi, the Phantom spun off from the bombers after the pilot detected he was being monitored by radar, the United States command said. He fired one missile at the site, 45 miles northwest of Phan Thiep, with unknown results, the command said.

The previous closest strike to Hanoi since the American bombing halt was when U.S. planes raided the Son Tay prison camp 25 miles northwest of the city. [Official sources revealed that South Vietnam is abandoning major bases in eastern Cambodia after nearly two years in order to strengthen defenses at home, the Associated Press said today.]

In the air war, the U.S. command said B-52s made three strikes yesterday in the southern half of the Demilitarized Zone. U.S. Air Force fighter-bombers made four raids on infiltration routes around the mouth of the A Shau Valley, also in northern South Vietnam.

The B-52 strike was the heaviest since Nov. 22 in that area, the command said. The big bombers hit bunker complexes and storage areas in a zone about 15 miles north-northwest of Khe Sanh.

South Vietnamese troops continued sweeping through the Central Highlands today. Correspondents said the bodies of 17 Communist soldiers were found yesterday along with large quantities of rice and munitions north-northeast of Dak To and near an abandoned Communist camp. He

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



DANGEROUS GAME—A roan antelope trying to escape capture charges horse ridden by Joseph Kennedy, son of late Sen. Robert Kennedy, who was taking part in a roundup of wildlife in Kihanga Hills near Nairobi. He was working with members of East African Wildlife Society, which uses horses and helicopters to corral wild animals and remove them from heavily poached areas to game preserves.

As San Clemente Summit Opens

Sato Stressing China in Nixon Talks

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon and Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato today began two days of summit talks on the tough issues of China and trade which have divided their two countries in recent months.

The meeting began in the President's office after Mr. Sato was welcomed at a brief red-carpet ceremony on the grounds of the Western White House.

Mr. Nixon planned to assure Mr. Sato that in Peking next month he will make no deals that would jeopardize friendly Japanese-American relations, the Western White House said. Japanese officials told newsmen that Mr. Sato's chief objective in the talks will be "to confirm American intentions about China and Taiwan."

The premier will also seek from Mr. Nixon a "final, fixed and announced date" for the return to Japan of Okinawa, Japanese officials said.

Mr. Sato, who was politically embarrassed at home by Mr. Nixon's unexpected moves, wants to establish a Washington-Tokyo "hot line" to keep Japanese leaders advised of sudden U.S. policy shifts, Japanese sources said.

Mr. Nixon appeared anxious to push for trade concessions from

Japan while Mr. Sato reportedly is planning to stress the political issues—including great-power roles in the Pacific.

The President had on hand an impressive list of cabinet-level economic strategists, including Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans.

Siberian Oil Venture
NEWPORT BEACH, Calif., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Japanese cabinet

ministers were planning to discuss with their American counterparts today the possibility of joining with the United States and the Soviet Union to exploit petroleum resources in Siberia, highly placed sources in the Japanese delegation have revealed here.

The proposal, the sources said, had already been made to the Japanese by Commerce Secretary Stans, who, it was reported, discussed it with Soviet officials during his recent visit to Russia.

France, Israel Moving Closer To Solution of Embargoed Jets

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI)—France and Israel were believed to have made some real progress in their five-year dispute over 50 embargoed Mirage jets when Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben Natan paid an hour-long call on President Georges Pompidou.

Although both sides were maintaining official silence after the meeting, there were strong indications that the two men found some common ground on how to end the dispute that has poisoned their relations.

Negotiations over the fate of the planes and the \$50 million Israel paid for them began in late September, but despite several meetings between experts on both sides, there was no narrowing of the differences.

The Israelis had accepted to begin the talks after they became convinced that Mr. Pompidou would never end the embargo imposed by De Gaulle at the outbreak of the six-day war in 1967. The French, under Mr. Pompidou, had indicated they would repay the \$50 million, but Israeli Premier Golda Meir said that she would never accept less than the planes.

Mr. Ben Natan told the press that he was "hopeful."

Officially, however, the French would say no more following today's meeting—the first with Mr. Ben Natan in almost a year—than that they had "restarted" their position.

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er in the area. These sources believe that Mr. Pompidou's pro-Arabism is not so pronounced as De Gaulle's, especially since de Gaulle's Algeria and Libya over oil supplies have appeared.

Moreover, these sources say that with the Jarring peace mission long stalled, the UN Big Four paralyzed into inaction by

China's entry and the U.S. Middle East efforts unproductive, the French believe the time is ripe to "arrange things with Israel."

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House to Probe Handling of U.S. Security Papers

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—What was termed "a major inquiry into the problem of proper classification and handling of government information involving the national security" was announced yesterday by Rep. P. Edward Hebert, D., La., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Rep. Hebert said that it was "a coincidence" that the investigation would come on the heels of the release by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson of secret government documents concerning American policy in the Indo-Pakistan war.

Nonetheless, the disclosure of the top-secret Pentagon papers on the history of the Vietnam war last summer and now Mr. Anderson's release of current documents appeared to have focused new concern throughout the government on the troubled security classification system. Rep. Hebert assigned the new probe, which will begin shortly.

- Texts of minutes of Dec. 4 and 6 action group sessions. — Page 5.
- An analysis of the results of the release of the texts. — Page 5.

after Congress reconvenes on Jan. 18, to a subcommittee headed by Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D., Mich., a critic of the Pentagon and of administration policy in Vietnam. Rep. Nedzi said: "It is not my intent to investigate the leak" of documents to Mr. Anderson.

General Problem

What we want to go into are the general problems of classification and security, how much is required and how it is handled and what kind of new legislation may be necessary," Rep. Nedzi said.

He acknowledged, however, that the Anderson documents would "almost necessarily" come up during the probe.

Meanwhile, government investigators pressed their efforts to locate the source of Mr. Anderson's documents.

A report circulated yesterday among high-level administration sources that the investigation had already pinpointed offices in the Pentagon as the probable source of memoranda describing meetings of the National Security Council's Washington Special Action Group.

The sources declined to name the section but stressed that the memoranda, prepared for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and for G. Warren Nutter, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, had circulated only within the Pentagon.

They said that they were especially surprised by the leak of the memoranda, because it would be relatively easy to trace their limited distribution.

Other government officials, however, pointed their fingers elsewhere.

One White House official said that he suspected that the State Department was the source of the security breach. "You know that place leaks like a sieve," he said, especially in instances that might make Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, look bad.

At the Pentagon, on the other hand, attention was diverted to the National Security Council.

Mr. Anderson continued his battle against government secrecy yesterday, switching from the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)



Kenneth B. Keating... U.S. Envoy to India.

Keating Made Protest Over Nixon Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).

Kenneth B. Keating, U.S. ambassador to India, complained in a secret cablegram to Washington during the Indo-Pakistan war that the Nixon administration's justification for its pro-Pakistan policy detracted from American credibility and was inconsistent with his knowledge of events.

The secret message to the State Department was made available to The New York Times as the requested by the syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, who says he has received from unidentified U.S. government informants "scores" of highly classified documents relating to the conflict last month.

The documents on the White House Security Action Group (WSAG) sessions do not clash dramatically with the administration's publicly stated policy, which was on the side of Pakistan throughout. But Mr. Keating's cable underscored the fact that Mr. Nixon's policy was not unanimously endorsed within his administration.

Mr. Keating, a former senator from New York and a political appointee of Mr. Nixon, has argued privately for a more positive American policy toward India, particularly in light of the millions of refugees India was forced to take care of.

Resentment Cabinet

His cable indicated his resentment at Washington's efforts to justify its policy. Referring to a White House briefing on Dec. 7, he said, "I feel constrained to state elements of this particular story do not coincide with my knowledge of the events of the past eight months."

Such views, he said, do not add to our position "or, perhaps more importantly, to our credibility."

Mr. Keating's cable was dated Dec. 8 and was in response to a briefing given by Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser at the White House on Dec. 7, giving the administration's justification for its policy.

In his briefing, Mr. Kissinger, among other things, said that the United States had allocated \$155 million to avert famine in East Pakistan at India's "specific request."

Mr. Keating said that his recollection from a conversation with Foreign Minister Swaran Singh was that India "was reluctant to see the relief program started in East Pakistan prior to a political settlement on grounds that such an effort might serve to 'bail out' Yahya."

Mr. Keating noted that the Indian ambassador in Washington, I. K. Jha, was informed on Nov. 19 that Washington and Islamabad were preparing to discuss a precise schedule for political autonomy in East Pakistan, but that India sabotaged efforts for peace by starting the war.

"The only message I have on record of this conversation makes no reference to this critical fact," Mr. Keating said.

Never Formally Discussed

Peace Talks Resume, Dispel Withdrawal Date Confusion

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Vietnam peace talks resumed today after a month-long hiatus with Communist delegates reiterating that U.S. prisoners of war would be released only after a U.S. commitment to fix a total troop-withdrawal deadline and the abandonment of the Saigon government.

This restatement of long-standing Communist policy appeared to end the confusion arising from President Nixon's suggestion on Sunday that swapping such a withdrawal commitment in exchange for POW release had been "under discussion" here.

Left unsaid on Sunday, until a White House clarification on Monday, was that the President was not tying total U.S. troop withdrawals to the release of the

POWs. Mr. Nixon's Sunday statements had raised the conjecture that the United States might agree to the Communist demand to abandon its support of the Saigon regime were the POW swap arranged. A presidential spokesman qualified this the next day, saying the United States was "not dropping" its commitment that "the South Vietnamese have a chance to determine their own future."

Today, for once, both the Communists and the Americans agreed—if only on negative ground—that no such arrangement had been formally discussed at the peace talks, now about to enter their fourth sterile year.

Viet Cong negotiator Nguyen Van Tien said before entering the thrice postponed 139th session that "since the beginning of the Paris conference the American government has never proposed a deadline for the total withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam."

"It's a total invention of Mr. Nixon who used the prisoners question to justify keeping a residual force in South Vietnam and for escalating the war."

U.S. press spokesman Stephen Ledogar said that "when Tien said that no (such) offer has been made, that's the only accurate thing he said." Mr. Ledogar stressed that while such a deal had certainly been discussed at the conference, the answer is no if you are asking if there was a formal proposal by our side.

He indicated that failing a negotiated settlement here, the United States intended keeping a residual force in South Vietnam and reserved the right to bomb North Vietnam. However, he suggested that any Communist willingness to negotiate would find the United States willing to discuss without preconditions—all old offer which is the closest Washington has come to suggesting at the conference.

The POW question was a "product" of this "American aggressive policy," he said, and "that is why there can only be a settlement when this aggression is abolished in its two forms."

Communist diplomats also renewed demands that the United States fix a "reasonable" date of withdrawal for their examination now that their previous Dec. 31 deadline for total troop withdrawal has expired. The United States consistently has turned down this demand as tantamount to abandoning the Saigon regime.

At today's talks, U.S. negotiator William J. Porter asked how the families of presumed prisoners of the Viet Cong could write to them. Viet Cong delegate Nguyen Van Tien replied that Mr. Porter's question was a "technical" outside the range of the talks.

But at a news briefing later, Mr. Sen said a procedure for writing to prisoners established by the Viet Cong's Red Cross in 1964 was still in force. He said the families should write to the Viet Cong embassies in Moscow or Peking or to the Viet Cong delegation in Hanoi, addressing each letter to the prisoner care of "Detention camp of American military captives in South Vietnam."

Population Up 7.9% West Germany Says

BONN, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—West Germany's population has increased by 7.9 percent over the last decade to 60,649,186, the department of statistics said here yesterday.

The figure, as of May, 1970, includes 2,438,560 foreigners living in West Germany. Of the overall total, more than 28.8 million were male and more than 31.7 million female.

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Russian Valeri Kremnikov with American wife Deborah at New York's Kennedy Airport Wednesday.

U.S. Woman and Soviet Husband Reunited After Visa Battle

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Deborah Brackman Kremnikov, a 22-year-old New York woman, and her Russian husband, Valeri, were reunited last night at Kennedy Airport following his four-month battle to obtain a Soviet exit visa.

Shortly after their marriage last summer, Mrs. Kremnikov, who met her husband while an exchange student in Leningrad last year, was denied a visa to remain in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kremnikov was later expelled from medical school in Leningrad because he missed his June examinations. Mrs. Kremnikov said she did not know if her husband would continue his medical studies here. She is finishing work for her bachelor's degree in Russian studies at Barnard College.

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Israel Warns Bombs by Mail Come From Several Nations

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (UPI). — Israel has alerted more than six European countries that their mail services may be used to send parcel bombs to Israel, political sources said today.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry issued the warning through diplomatic channels to the European nations.

"This alert has been sent to four or five countries in addition to those already involved," one source said.

According to police sources, the first gift-wrapped bombs, disguised as desk diaries, books or boxes of candles addressed to leading Israeli personalities, were mailed in Austria and Yugoslavia.

The sources said others have now arrived from Switzerland, Norway, Greece and Czechoslovakia.

Besides the alert through diplomatic channels, Israeli authorities also have alerted Interpol.

A police spokesman said "a number" of the parcel bombs were discovered in incoming mail today. The Israeli radio said

six more bombs had been found.

Earlier a police spokesman said their bomb disposal experts are using an Israeli-developed device that can sniff out explosives. So far the device has discovered all the bombs before the addressees could open and detonate them.

The only victim of what police said appeared to be a carefully coordinated Arab guerrilla "mail-a-bomb" campaign is a police bomb disposal expert. Inspector Nissim Sason was blinded and both of his hands were blown off while he was trying to dismantle one of the parcel bombs addressed to the director of the ministry of police, Yosef Ben Porat.

Meanwhile, a spokesman said 14 persons are being held following hand grenade explosions in the towns of Netanya and Eilat Saba, north of Tel Aviv, yesterday.

The police said guerrillas used wristwatches as timing devices to explode the grenades, which wounded seven persons.

Police Given Information

VIENNA, Jan. 6 (AP). — Vienna security police were supplied with the first "hot" information on the possible sending of parcels bombs mailed to Israel from here, an Israeli Embassy official disclosed today.

The official said the information was handed over by Ambassador Yitzhak Palsh. He and security police refused to give any details, however.

Yugoslavia Rejects Reports

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Jan. 6 (AP). — Authorities here today rejected Israeli reports that bombs disguised as Christmas parcels were sent to Tel Aviv from Yugoslavia.

One of the parcels carried the name of sender as Dr. Josip Hahnman of the college of science of Zagreb University. Yugoslav authorities said it had been established that no such person existed and that no such person was in the country.

In rejecting Israeli reports, Yugoslav authorities stated that all parcels sent out of Yugoslavia were opened and examined.

The explosion followed the announcement in Israel on Tuesday that someone in Vienna had mailed dozens of bombs in book-size packages to Israel.

The packages for Israel were mailed from a post office near the University of Vienna, which has many Arab students. The bank—a branch of the Oesterreichische Laenderbank—is about a mile away.

The police said they had no evidence linking the two.

"We have no idea who could have done this," a police spokesman said. "There is no known motive. Our experts are still trying to find out what type of explosives were used."

Meanwhile in Yugoslavia the police refused information on their search for the person who sent a bomb in a package to the printing plant of the newspaper Borba in the provincial capital of Zagreb. That bomb exploded early yesterday, killing the 65-year-old messenger who was sorting the mail.

It was the third Yugoslav bombing. A bomb destroyed part of the provincial offices in Skopje of the newspaper Politika in September. A 67-year-old man and his granddaughter were hurt on Christmas Day when a package they found exploded in his hands.



BBC IRISH PANEL.—The eight politicians who answered questions in the controversial British Broadcasting Corporation television program, "The Question of Ulster," shown in studio during the broadcast Wednesday night. Front row, from left: Michael O'Kennedy, junior minister in Eire government; David Bleakley, Northern Ireland Labor party; Robert Cooper, co-chairman of the Alliance

party; Rev. Ian Paisley, member of Parliament, Democratic Unionist party. Back row, from left: Gerard Fitt, member of Parliament, Social Democratic and Labor party; Neil Blaney, former Eire Minister of Agriculture; Bernard Devlin, member of Parliament, People's Democracy; and John Maginnis, member of Parliament, an Ulster Unionist. Miss Devlin urged public support of IRA.

Some See Study as Useful

Dust Settles From BBC's Ulster Show Row

LONDON, Jan. 6 (UPI). — Prime Minister Edward Heath watched from his country home and protest calls jammed studio switchboards. But some Britons felt today that last night's British Broadcasting Corp. investigation of Ulster violence may have been useful.

Lord Devlin, a veteran lawyer and former justice in the appeal court, headed the tribunal which included Lord Caradon, former Labor party government minister,

and Sir John Foster, a Conservative member of Parliament and international lawyer.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling had objected in advance to the program which he said "can do no good and could do serious harm."

Lord Caradon said at the end of the two-hour 50-minute investigation that the debate caused no harm and may have given some insight into the situation.

The program showed, Lord Devlin said, "there can be no peace with victory" for any faction caught up in Ulster violence.

"Considered from a television critic's point of view, the two and a half hours... could be seen as providing a remarkably full and efficient... indeed exhaustive... summary of all the major political attitudes involved in the Ulster situation," Chris Dunkley wrote in the Times of London.

The newspaper Daily Telegraph commented on its front page, "Despite the fears of ministers, it turned out in the main to be a low-pitched affair."

In the program, eight politicians sat from Northern Ireland and two from the Irish Republic—presented their cases to a three-man panel.

Among the politicians was the young Socialist parliamentarian Bernard Devlin, who said Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland should support the Irish Republican Army, who claim responsibility for the violence in Ulster.

He told the television audience, "The British Army cannot beat the IRA."

Refused to Participate

Mr. Maudling refused to participate in the program as did Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Faulkner. Both were shown making earlier statements on the crisis in the province.

Others who presented their views included the Rev. Ian Paisley, a leading Protestant minister; Gerard Fitt, Social Democratic and Labor party member of Parliament; and Neil Blaney, former minister for agriculture in the Irish Republic.

[On the program, all but one of the panelists said they felt that the present crisis could be eased if Northern Ireland ended its policy of internment without trial for suspected terrorists. The only participant who supported internment was John Maginnis, of the Ulster Unionist party.]

[The International Herald Tribune, in its late editions of Thursday, reported incorrectly that all but one of the participants had supported internment.]

The men—20-year-old Joseph Stiles and 20-year-old William Quinn—were shot in the legs. A statement by the IRA said that the two had been punished for unspecified offenses in a Roman Catholic area of the city.

Northern Ireland's government announced today that an old IRA member had been shot, for disciplinary reasons, two men found wounded in a Belfast street last night.

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1971 U.S. Dead In Vietnam War Is 6-Year Low

SAIGON, Jan. 6 (UPI). — The number of Americans killed in the Vietnam war in 1971 was the lowest for six years, U.S. command statistics showed today.

The two Americans—both fliers shot down over Laos—who died in action in the last week of 1971 brought to 1,421 those killed in the 12 months. That was the least since 1965, when 1,389 lost their lives.

Since the American involvement in South Vietnam began 11 years ago, 45,639 U.S. servicemen have died in combat, December was the 18th straight week in which fewer than 10 U.S. servicemen were killed, fifty were wounded.

South Vietnamese casualties for the week were 205 dead. The South Vietnamese authorities said 674 guerrillas were slain in the period.

The population, already the most densely crowded in the world, is growing by over 3 percent a year.

Some of the most serious difficulties caused by the war are the following:

● Separation from Pakistan has left the new regime broke. All foreign exchange and gold reserves to back the currency were kept in banks in West Pakistan.

● The war has caused a critical vacuum in the country's business and industrial management, since most company executives were West Pakistanis who are now in prison or have left the former province of East Pakistan.

● As an immediate problem, the government must find a way to finance the import of 150 million worth of wheat and rice to avert an expected serious food shortage next spring.

But any large quantity of foreign aid, for food or to stabilize the unbacked currency, is believed to depend on first obtaining diplomatic recognition. So far, only India and Bhutan have recognized Bangladesh.

Businessmen Skeptical Many businessmen, both Bangladeshi and foreign, are less optimistic than the government officials. "If they can get this country back to normal in two years, I would be very surprised," one banker stated.

Another serious economic headache for the new regime is that Bangladesh's only real source of foreign exchange is jute. Out of total exports of \$230 million in 1970, jute accounted for \$220 million.

The world market for jute has been gradually declining in recent years with the introduction of synthetics.

Population Problem The real problem, officials here believe, is that even if the new Bangladesh government is able to return the country to its pre-March 1971 level, the 75 million Bengalis would still be one of the poorest people in the world. The average per-capita income is \$550 a year.

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Cost Put at \$3 Billion

Dacca Official Sees Recovery In Two Years; Others Doubt It

By Fox Butterfield

DACCA, Jan. 6 (NYT). — It will take at least \$3 billion and two years of painful work for the newly proclaimed nation of Bangladesh to recover from the devastation caused by its independence struggle, a government economist estimated yesterday.

The estimate, by the chief secretary of the planning department, Kafluddin Mahmood, puts the reconstruction cost at three-quarters of the country's annual gross national product of \$4 billion. If the United States suffered comparable damage, it would take \$750 billion to repair.

But despite the one million estimated dead, the 10 million refugees and the thousands of bridges and vehicles destroyed since March 25, when the West Pakistanis moved in, most government officials are optimistic about restoring the economy to normal.

The vast majority of Bengalis are farmers, and although many of them were killed or fled, the crops are still growing in the fields. Agriculture appears to have been extremely resilient.

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high-level talks with the Indian government on what was officially described as the "whole spectrum of relations" between the two countries.

All-India Radio announced today that a first round of talks between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has accepted in principle an invitation to visit Dacca. No dates for the visit have been set, the radio reported.

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Vienna Bank Is Wrecked In Bombing

VIENNA, Jan. 6 (UPI). — Police said today they were baffled by Austria's second bomb mystery in three days—an explosion that shattered a Vienna bank last night.

The bomb, apparently hidden during the day in a niche just inside the bank's entrance, exploded at 10:25 p.m., blasting holes in the front and floor of the bank, shattering glass and chunks of metal in the street. It turned the interior into a mass of twisted girders and damaged cars standing outside. The bank was unoccupied at the time and no one was hurt.

The police said the damage was estimated at \$100,000. There was no money lost from the bank and none of the value vaults was damaged.

The explosion followed the announcement in Israel on Tuesday that someone in Vienna had mailed dozens of bombs in book-size packages to Israel.

The packages for Israel were mailed from a post office near the University of Vienna, which has many Arab students. The bank—a branch of the Oesterreichische Laenderbank—is about a mile away.

The police said they had no evidence linking the two.

"We have no idea who could have done this," a police spokesman said. "There is no known motive. Our experts are still trying to find out what type of explosives were used."

Meanwhile in Yugoslavia the police refused information on their search for the person who sent a bomb in a package to the printing plant of the newspaper Borba in the provincial capital of Zagreb. That bomb exploded early yesterday, killing the 65-year-old messenger who was sorting the mail.

It was the third Yugoslav bombing. A bomb destroyed part of the provincial offices in Skopje of the newspaper Politika in September. A 67-year-old man and his granddaughter were hurt on Christmas Day when a package they found exploded in his hands.

Egypt Hints Arabs May Hit West's Economy by Oil Curbs

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (UPI). — Premier Mahmoud Fawzi hinted tonight that the Arabs may curtail their oil production in order to harass West Europe and America's economy.

The threat, political sources said, was in retaliation for the U.S. government's decision to supply Israel with more Phantom fighter-bombers.

Mr. Fawzi, who was speaking to an air defense unit in the Mediterranean port of Alexandria, also criticized the Egyptian domestic front for its "lack of organization."

But he added: "All our plans are being made on the assumption that victory will be ours and that there is no alternative but victory."

Mr. Fawzi arrived in Alexandria yesterday to inspect Egyptian naval installations and meet with naval officers and men, the Middle East News Agency said.

In tonight's speech to the air defense officers, he said: "The Arab nation has great economic resources, particularly oil."

"Doubtless, the economic effects on the Western countries will also affect the American economy, because the cost of extracting oil from Alaska or the North Sea is much, much more than the cost of producing Arab oil."

Several Egyptian newspapers have called this week for action against America's economic interests to protest the sale of the Phantoms to Israel.

Mr. Fawzi's statement was the first hint of the course the Arabs may take to protest the American move.

Libya established a precedent last month when it threatened the assets of the British Petroleum company to protest Britain's alleged collusion with Iran in the seizure of three Persian Gulf islands.

On the domestic front, Mr. Fawzi said: "We envy the armed forces their discipline, well preparedness and good performance, matters which are lacking at present in the domestic front."

"But we are trying to correct the situation," he said. "High spirits are not lacking in the domestic front, but organization and the good performance are lacking. This cannot be achieved by law as much as by the people's response to the requirements of the situation..."

British Coal Miners' Strike Threatens; First Since 1926

LONDON, Jan. 6 (UPI). — Britain headed today into the first nationwide shutdown in its state-run coal mines in 46 years. Government officials and union leaders predicted a prolonged struggle.

The National Union of Mineworkers has ordered the country's 280,000 coal miners to walk off the job by midnight Saturday to back up an original 47 percent pay raise demand.

The National Coal Board, the government authority which runs Britain's mining industry, has offered a 7.5 percent pay raise that would add an estimated \$31 million a year to its wage bill.

Treaty-Making Power at Issue

U.S. Gets a Persian Gulf Base In Compact Bypassing Senate

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—In a move to maintain a U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area, the United States has entered into an unpublished agreement to establish a permanent naval station on the island of Bahrain.

According to State Department officials, the agreement represents an extension of arrangements that the United States has had over the last 30 years to use a British naval base on Bahrain.

These officials explained that now that Britain has given up its protectorate role in Bahrain and pulled its military forces out of the Persian Gulf, it was decided that the United States should enter into an agreement with the new independent government of Bahrain to have the Navy's small Middle East Force continue to use some of the facilities of the former British base.

To some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, among them Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., the base agreement with Bahrain raises the constitutional

question of whether new foreign commitments are being undertaken without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Executive Agreement
Leasing of the naval facilities now owned by Bahrain is an executive agreement, which does not have to be submitted to the Senate for approval.

A similar agreement with Portugal, extending American base rights on the Azores, was announced on Dec. 10, and it prompted Sen. Case and four other committee members to introduce a resolution calling on the executive branch to submit the accord as a treaty. The sponsors, who included Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., and Democratic Sens. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, Stuart Symington of Missouri and Frank Church of Idaho, said the three had come for the Senate to "reassert itself in the treaty-making area."

In recent days, the committee staff has informed the senators of the Bahrain base agreement, and when Congress returns later this month the Case resolution, which would declare the points it makes to be "the sense of the Senate," is expected to be broadened to cover this new accord.

The agreement with Bahrain, which is unclassified, was signed on Dec. 23. According to State Department officials, there has been no public announcement at the request of the Bahrain government. Bahrain is said to be sensitive about granting the only foreign base in the area.

Diplomatic sources say that Bahrain was interested in having the United States take over part of the former British base as a way of assuring U.S. protection against the Soviet Union, neighboring Iraq and Iran, which makes territorial claims on Bahrain.

No Commitments
State Department officials emphasized that the agreement contains no military or political commitments, either explicitly or implicitly, to Bahrain or other countries in the area. They called the base a "flag-showing operation."

Bahrain, which is 240 square miles in area, gives its name to a group of islands in the Persian Gulf.

The question raised increasingly in recent months by members of the Foreign Relations Committee about foreign bases in general is whether a United States base does not inevitably carry with it at least an implicit commitment to the defense of the host country.

The explanation offered by State Department officials for not entering into the agreement in the form of a treaty was that "a treaty would have implied more than was intended" in the way of commitments.

Radioactive Water Spilled In Conn. River

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—About 500 gallons of radioactive water were accidentally dumped into the Thames River at New London, Conn., while being transferred last week from the nuclear-powered submarine Dace, the U.S. Navy said last night.

The water "contained a very small amount of radioactivity—less than the applicable safety limits set by federal and international standards," the Navy reported.

Pentagon officials said that the contaminated water was being transferred from the Dace to the submarine tender Fulton on Dec. 29.

"Measurements taken on Dec. 30 showed no increase in the radioactivity of the environment as a result of the inadvertent discharge," the Navy statement said.

Safety Claims
"The discharge did not cause any danger to humans, marine life or the environment," it added. Pentagon and Atomic Energy Commission officials were unable to say immediately what the cited safety limits were.

However, an AEC spokesman said he understood the radioactivity was very small and that "the contamination would certainly be diluted once it entered the river."

The Navy has a large submarine base at New London.

First Soviet Jews Enter U.S. Under Eased Immigration Act

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—There was a special welcome here last night for the Feldman family—only because of Section 212 (D) (5) of the U.S. Immigration Act.

Dozens of relatives turned out at Kennedy Airport when Simon and Emma Feldman and their

children, Dina, 10, and Igor, 7, arrived from Russia. They were the first Soviet Jews to come to the United States under the section of the immigration act that is generally known as parole. Because of this, the Feldmans were able to leave the Soviet Union in four and a half months, compared with the two-year wait usually required for permission to emigrate.

There has been no change in Soviet policy, which is that emigration is a privilege, not a right. But the U.S. procedure allows immigrants to obtain a visa with out the skills or special circumstances prescribed by U.S. law.

Attorney General John Mitchell announced last October that he would invoke his legal authority to allow Soviet Jews to enter the United States under the special section, which was used after the Hungarian revolution in 1956 and to help Hong Kong Chinese escape the Chinese government's rule. Mr. Mitchell said at a news conference that there was "no official policy of repression" of Jews in the Soviet Union. But he added that there were "legal ways of repressing people, especially people with responsibility, such as managers," by making things difficult at work.

Uris Says Agent In 'Topaz' Sought French Acclaim

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP).—Novelist Leon Uris testified yesterday that the former French intelligence agent who collaborated with him on his spy novel "Topaz" hoped his revelations would start a "convulsion" in France that would allow the agent to return home a hero.

Mr. Uris is being sued for \$2 million by Philippe de Vosjoli, who says the author violated a contract that provided an even division of royalties and film proceeds from the book.

In Superior Court, Mr. Uris said that Mr. de Vosjoli wanted to expose the French intelligence service as he would become a hero. Mr. Uris admits there was a contract, but says Mr. de Vosjoli violated it by selling some of his material to Life, Look and the London Sunday Times.

The two men worked together in 1945 on the novel.

Many Ex-GIs Feel U.S. Is Not Aiding Them, Poll Shows

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Only slightly more than half of the veterans who have served in the armed forces since 1945 believe that "the President and his administration are doing all they can to help veterans readjust to civilian life," according to the findings of a special Harris poll released here yesterday.

The poll, commissioned by the Veterans Administration and designed as the first professional research survey conducted among veterans of the Vietnam war period, also measured attitudes of the general public and employers toward veterans.

The Harris group interviewed 1,003 veterans recently separated from the service, 1,490 households representing a cross-section of the American public and 785 employers.

One of the most striking disclosures of the poll, according to Louis Harris, its director, is the "deeply seated guilt feeling on the part of the American public regarding the way veterans of this war are being treated."

He pointed to "the great disparity" between the 94 percent of Americans who believe that "veterans today deserve the same warm reception given to returning servicemen of earlier wars" and the 55 percent who agree that "the American people are doing all they can to help veterans feel at home."

Only Fog Lifts

PARIS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—International flights into and out of Orly Airport here resumed early this afternoon after a thick fog, which had caused cancellations and delays, had cleared up, airport authorities said.



"RESTRIDE THE NARROW WORLD"—Artists of Braunschweig City Theater in West Germany putting finishing touches on an enormous foot that will be used in forthcoming production of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." A like-sized left foot will also be on stage and the two will represent the problem of personal power.

Members of Key House Unit Open Trade Talks in Europe

PARIS, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Fourteen of the 25 members of the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives—minus acting Chairman William Mills—began today a round of European talks that are expected to play an important role in Congress's eventual approval of an international trade agreement.

"While limited, this is a promising step and gives me hope that a broader bill—authorizing MFN for the Soviet Union and other countries—will be considered by the Congress in the near future," the representative said.

Rep. Findley, noting that Russia now purchases feed grains and wheat from the United States, said, "We want to expand our sales, agricultural and otherwise, to your nation."

"It's time to extend most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union..."

The committee's meeting next Monday and Tuesday with members of the Common Market Commission will come just prior to the second round of trade negotiations between the United States and the Common Market. President Nixon's negotiator, William Eberle, will open the new round of talks on Friday of next week.

The Ways and Means Committee members will play an important role in eventual congressional action on the trade agreement Mr. Eberle signs with the Europeans. It had originally hoped that the negotiations would be finished by mid-January, when Congress reconvenes, but now it is thought a subsequent session might be necessary.

The two sides have so far been wide apart, with the United States insisting among other things on an international grain-stocking agreement and limitations on the Common Market's trade agreements with countries in the European Free Trade Association.

Bid for Russian Trade
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The United States will soon and what Rep. Paul Findley describes as a trade-policy discrimination against the Soviet Union, the Illinois Democrat predicts.

Drop in Traffic Induces Comsat Not to Cut Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Hopes of early cuts in transatlantic telephone rates appear to have been dashed by a decision of the Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat) not to reduce satellite transmission fees.

Comsat, a semi-public body, announced it had dropped plans for rate cuts because traffic had fallen substantially short of expectations and because of uncertainties about the future use of communications satellites.

Comsat had projected a rate reduction early this year of up to 12.5 percent in transatlantic rates and of 20 percent in satellite services between the United States and Central America.

It had been anticipated that some of the benefit of the reductions would be passed on to telephone and cable customers by the commercial companies that make use of satellites.

N.Y.C. Transit Fare Is Raised to 35 Cents

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—New York City's bus and subway fares rose yesterday from 30 cents to 35. Following negotiation of a new wage contract for the Transit Authority's 40,000 employees, there had been speculation that the fare might go as high as 45 cents, but the State Legislature held down the rise by voting financial aid for public transport.

Bus and subway fares were 15 cents from 1953 to 1966, when they rose to 20 cents. They went to 30 cents in 1970.

Suharto Backs Plans for Park Like Disneyland

DJAKARTA, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—President Suharto warned students today that he would use special powers to crush any unconstitutional action to block his wife's plans to build an "Indonesian miniature" pleasure park.

The president said his wife's plan—inspired by a visit to Disneyland and the target of violent student protests—was being exploited politically to discredit the authorities.

"The armed forces will respond if they are discredited," he said.

A student leader, disclaiming political motivation for the protests against the \$4-million cost of such a project, said that they would continue.

Peking Alters Hospital Name As Nixon Planners Pay Visit

PEKING, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The Anti-Imperialist Hospital here has been renamed the Capital Hospital, in a new relaxation of the "hard-line" politics of the cultural revolution.

A Chinese doctor at the American-built hospital said today that the change was made on Jan. 1.

The green-tiled hospital—built in 1916 by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York—was visited last night by members of the American advance party here to prepare for President Nixon's trip to China next month.

Today a new, white-painted sign was displayed prominently at the gate, reading: "Capital Hospital."

It had been rumored for some time that the name of the hospital would be changed, after the Anti-Revisionist Hospital, which treats Soviet and East European embassy staff members, reverted to the Friendship Hospital toward the end of last year.

The Anti-Imperialist Hospital adopted its name at the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966.

It was run by the China Medical Board of New York until 1961 and was known as Union Medical College up to the time the cultural revolution acted against foreign influences.

Meanwhile, the advance party sent by President Nixon to make final arrangements for his visit to China next month is to go to Shanghai tomorrow after a series of meetings with officials here.

No official announcement has been made of their movements, but members of the presidential plane's crew said that the party, which arrived Monday, would go to Shanghai, China's largest city, for a two-day stay.

They will then travel by train to Hangchow, southwest of Shanghai, another of the cities to be visited by Mr. Nixon after he comes to Peking on Feb. 21.

The American officials met with Premier Chou En-lai tonight, the New China News Agency reported.

Oslo Premier Sees Pompidou
PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli emerged from a one-hour meeting with President Georges Pompidou today saying he hoped to sign a treaty joining Norway to the Common Market later this month.

McLaughlin, GM Official, Dies at 100

OSHAWA, Ontario, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Robert Samuel McLaughlin, 100, chairman of the board of General Motors of Canada and one of the last of the turn-of-the-century automobile pioneers, died today.

Mr. McLaughlin, known throughout the auto industry as "Mr. Sam," had been ailing for some time, a spokesman for GM said in Detroit. He died at his Oshawa home, along Lake Ontario.

He entered the auto business with his father in 1892, building cars in Canada under the name McLaughlin Motor Co. The McLaughlins early began doing business with the then youthful General Motors Corp.

In 1910 he became a director of GM and in 1918 he sold McLaughlin Motors to GM and it became GM of Canada.

Mr. McLaughlin's wealth was estimated at \$25 million and he donated millions to Canadian universities, financed more than 400 Canadian doctors' studies abroad, gave \$3 million to start the McLaughlin Science Planetarium in Toronto and \$1 million to expand Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children.

Tevfik Ruz Aras
ISTANBUL, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Tevfik Ruz Aras, 89, a former Turkish foreign minister, died here early today.

Educated as a physician, Dr. Aras entered politics early in the century, allying himself with Kemal Ataturk and becoming a member of the first parliament of the Turkish Republic.

He served as minister of health twice, led the Turkish delegation to the peace talks with Greece and was ambassador to London before becoming foreign minister.

Giovanni Falck
MILAN, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Giovanni Falck, 71, former head of the Falck Steel Works, one of Italy's few independent steel companies, died today.

He retired last April 30, because of age, from the presidency of the company founded by his father in 1906 as the Lombard Steel and Iron Co.

Mr. Falck was a director of numerous Italian and foreign companies, vice-president of the Italian Association of Steel Manufacturing Industries and a director of the European Committee for Economic and Social Progress. In 1980 he was named honorary vice-president of the Iron and Steel Institute.

Malta Prelate Flies to Rome Unexpectedly

Intermediary's Role With British Rumored

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Roman Catholic archbishop of Malta, the most Rev. Michael Gonzi, flew to Rome from Malta today in what was regarded as an unexpected trip. His aides declined to disclose the length or nature of the visit.

The Vatican said it learned of the 66-year-old prelate's presence in Rome through press reports and knew nothing of his plans. When he left Malta, earlier in the day, the archbishop was believed to have been en route to London amid speculation that he might act as a mediator in the dispute between Malta and Britain over military bases.

But he showed up in Rome, accompanied by his doctor. At the airport he gave his Rome address as the convent of the Franciscan nuns of Malta.

Possible Mediator
The physician, Dr. Paolo Fungia, declined to say if Archbishop Gonzi planned to go to London later. With relations between Britain and Malta strained, the archbishop was regarded as a possible mediator.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff conferred with the archbishop for more than an hour last night. The subject of their discussion was not announced.

After Mr. Mintoff told Britain to pay a higher rent for naval facilities on the strategic Mediterranean island, Britain said it would withdraw its personnel. The first of 10,000 servicemen and their dependents will leave on Saturday, but the evacuation is expected to last well beyond the deadline of Jan. 15.

On Malta, a helicopter from the cruiser Blake crashed into the sea today while transporting equipment as part of the evacuation. None of the crew were injured.

Britain also sought Maltese government help for an orderly troop withdrawal today after citizens clashed over the decision to oust the British.

About 500 supporters of Mr. Mintoff threatened to break into a nationalist party club outside Valletta, the capital, last night until the police removed from its walls two posters showing Mr. Mintoff destroying Malta. In another suburb, posters reading "Malta backs Mintoff" were smeared with red paint.

RAF 'Stork Special'

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—A special Royal Air Force plane dubbed "The Stork Special" with a gynecologist aboard will fly 20 pregnant British women from Malta to Britain on Sunday. The women are all expected to give birth in the next week.

NATO Council Meets

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—NATO's Atlantic Council met here today for the first time this year to review developments following Britain's decision to withdraw from Malta, informed sources said.

They declined to comment on reports that Italy is pressing for British forces to remain on the island and is preparing proposals to lessen the \$11 million gap between Britain and Malta over yearly rental for the bases.

The sources said that Italy wants to preserve a British military presence on Malta for the double purpose of denying it to the Soviet Union and of avoiding any new NATO installations on Italian territory.

Officially, NATO regards the rupture in the British-Maltese negotiations as a bilateral question.

According to NATO sources, the alliance feels that the strategic importance of the island has lessened in recent years, but many strategists believe it still has value.

U.S. Restricting Hexachlorophene In Many Products

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—A U.S. government agency moved yesterday to restrict severely the use of cosmetics and other products containing hexachlorophene acting on the basis of laboratory tests which suggest the chemical may cause brain lesions.

The action by the Food and Drug Administration would affect hundreds of widely-sold products.

The agency's four-point proposal would:

- Bar the use of hexachlorophene in all cosmetics including such popular items as anti-perspirants and feminine hygiene sprays.

- Restrict all skin cleansers containing more than 7.5 percent hexachlorophene to hospital and prescription use only.

- Require warning labels on other skin cleansers containing less than seven-and-a-half percent of 1 percent, while a new panel reviews the safety, effectiveness and labeling of such antibacterial products.

- Put drug and cosmetic manufacturers on notice that an anti-bacterial agent intended for long-term daily use be adequately tested before marketing.

Soviet Paper Expresses 'Revulsion' CBS Film Shown as Evidence Against Bukovsky in Moscow

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (NYT).—A 1970 television film in which Vladimir K. Bukovsky, the Soviet dissident, was presented to American audiences by the Columbia Broadcasting System was reported yesterday to have been screened yesterday at his trial as evidence for the prosecution.

He was convicted of anti-Soviet propaganda and was sentenced to seven years' deprivation of freedom, to be followed by five years in exile, or enforced residence, in a remote area.

The screening of a segment of the CBS film and other details on the one-day trial were reported by the Moscow evening newspaper Vechernyaya Moskva. It was the only Soviet newspaper to publish news of the case.

In view of what was presumed to be interest abroad, the official press agency, Tass, provided running coverage on the proceedings yesterday, but only on the service for foreign subscribers. Tass described the trial as "public," but Western newsmen were barred.

The Moscow newspaper used its account of the Bukovsky case as the occasion for one of its periodic warnings to Soviet citizens to keep away from Western correspondents on the ground that they were out only to present Soviet conditions in an unfavorable light or worse.

The newspaper identified only two former correspondents, Holger Jensen, of the Associated Press, and William Cole, of CBS, both of whom interviewed Mr. Bukovsky in 1970.

However, Vechernyaya Moskva appeared to imply that other Western newsmen were also to be mistrusted. Using the editorial tone customary in Soviet news reporting, the paper wrote:

"Among the materials seized in Bukovsky's home were notebooks in which he had carefully entered telephone numbers and addresses of some correspondents of the Western press who are accredited in the Soviet Union."

"It is quite obvious why he felt it necessary to keep such a list. Who else but these friends of his were ready to make a fuss about the 'condemnation of a dissident'?"

Referring to the filmed in-

Algerian Seized In Plot on Life Of Jordan Envoy

LYONS, France, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Police said today they have arrested an Algerian sought by Scotland Yard in connection with the attempted assassination of the Jordanian ambassador in London last month.

They identified the suspect as Abene Kella Sael, 29, and said his Algerian passport showed he had left London Dec. 15, the day of the shooting attempt on Ambassador Zaid al-Rifai in a street of the Kensington district in London.

Police officials said British authorities had requested Mr. Sael's extradition.

Mr. Rifai was slightly wounded in the hand by a burst of automatic gunfire aimed at his car. French police said Scotland Yard, acting through Interpol, the international police liaison organization, had furnished them details on Mr. Sael, including his passport number.

The French traced him to the Lyons area, where he usually lives in France, but captured him only when he presented himself at a police station last night to make a routine administrative request.

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The Dilemma of the Press

It will be generally conceded (except by Mr. Jack Anderson and sundry Democratic presidential hopefuls) that the papers on the Nixon administration's attitude toward the Indo-Pakistani war do not add much to the public's knowledge of what that attitude was or how, basically, it was formed. But the publication of those papers does impart a new fragility to the concept of confidentiality within the government, and it does hint at a serious policy rift within the administration. To that extent, it represents a dilemma for government. But it also creates, or rather enhances, a dilemma for the press.

Access by the public to its government has increased with the years. When it is remembered that the Constitution of the United States was drafted in executive session; that within living memory Presidents could not be quoted directly without their express and specific consent, and that the live, televised presidential news conference is only about 20 years old, it can be seen that the whole ideal of freedom of information has expanded notably. In what other era, in what other country, could a chief executive expect to encounter before a national audience the kind of questions which were put to President Nixon in the interview he granted the Columbia Broadcasting System the other evening?

Yet it may be doubted whether an increase of public understanding has matched the opening of doors upon government counsel. Part of this is due to the complexity of to-

day's world—and of the agencies that govern it. The massive Pentagon Papers left much critical material untouched—just as repeated investigations both governmental and scholarly of Pearl Harbor down through the years have left vital questions about the attack unanswered. Moreover, the very multiplicity of governmental approaches to the public has permitted manipulation: The calculated leak, the uninformative press conference, the "background" briefing, the secrecy stamp (as well as its evasion)—all of these have contributed to such a mass of hints and facts, lies and half-truths, that the hard core of truth (and truth is often in the eye of the beholder) is overwhelmed.

As the channel for this material, the news media find their own role made more difficult, not easier, by a glut of information and misinformation. Sometimes they are placed in the awkward position of defending the confidentiality of their own sources of information, while denying that confidentiality to others, of holding public figures (not always in government) to account, while freed of legal accountability under the widening interpretations of the First Amendment. This constitutes a very heavy responsibility, which increases, rather than decreases, with each expansion of the right to know. That responsible members of the profession of news dissemination are aware of this is patent enough. But there are the irresponsibles—and the possibility that some day, in some different climate of opinion, the former may have to pay for the latter.

Mr. Bhutto's Generous Gesture

President Bhutto's promise to release unconditionally the Bengali leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, for which he shrewdly elicited the support of a large Pakistani rally, is a wise and generous gesture. If promptly carried out it could clear the way for an urgently needed reconciliation of the bloodied and dangerously divided Indian subcontinent.

The safe return of Sheikh Mujibur to his people would at least begin to heal the deep wound inflicted when the popular Awami leader was seized by West Pakistani troops last March at the beginning of their brutal effort to suppress separatist demands in the breakaway eastern province. It is most unlikely that Mujibur would promise and even less likely that he could now deliver the continuing link with Pakistan that Mr. Bhutto has been seeking. But if this revered and relatively moderate Bengali is given a chance to consolidate his leadership over the new nation of Bangladesh, he might in time induce his countrymen to enter into a new relationship with Islamabad based on mutual respect and dignity.

Some linkage, perhaps along the lines of the new federation being worked out by Egypt, Libya and Syria, could be useful to the entire subcontinent as a way of reducing

tensions, solving mutual problems and avoiding the threat of further fragmentation.

The prompt release of Mujibur would be especially helpful to India because it should greatly enhance and speed the possibility of establishing a stable government in Dacca. This would enable the Indians to withdraw their forces from Bangladesh before they wear out their warm welcome there and to hasten the return of the refugees. The number of refugees expressing a desire to return to their homes in Bangladesh has already sharply increased as a result of reports that the sheikh is to be freed.

Mr. Bhutto has a heavy heritage of suspicion and hostility to overcome in India, where he is remembered for the anti-Indian posture on which he built his political career and especially for his anti-Indian tirades at the United Nations during the 1965 Indian-Pakistani conflict. The unconditional release of Mujibur, which India has long sought, would be an impressive token of his newly expressed desire to make peace with India. It should encourage the Indians to accept his forthright offer to go to New Delhi for direct talks, a refreshing contrast to the attitude toward peace negotiations which still prevails among the Arab states of the neighboring Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Impossible Job'

The choice of Kurt Waldheim as the secretary-general, highest official and chief diplomat of the United Nations, reveals nothing of the standards that are to be applied to this "most impossible position in the world." This highly esteemed Austrian UN ambassador does not promise a new direction so much as a compromise. Of all the candidates Waldheim was the one against whom the majority of the five major powers in the Security Council had the least objections.

This does not mean that he will be the "man with no shadow" that Finnish fellow candidate Max Jakobson said was being sought. The post of UN secretary-general has its limitations, but offers opportunities. The UN Charter outlines the tasks of this position very precisely and grants the man scarcely more rights than the chance of convening the Security Council in times of emergency. But the secretary-general, and Mr. Waldheim is the fourth man to hold this position, has always been regarded as a political creature and never the pen pusher or servant of the hundred—132 now, to be precise—members. His ideas, his talent at mediation and above all his diplomatic skill in contact with the major powers determines how successful the UN will be in its dealings.

—From the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

U.S. and Japan

Mr. Nixon's problem at the San Clemente talks may well be to extract any explicit

statement from the Japanese leaders of their policy toward China for the simple reason that, for the time being, no clear policy exists in Tokyo. He, for his part, will be reluctant to make a commitment which could tie his hands with the Chinese leaders. But while such restraints may be natural, President Nixon will be making a bad mistake if he allows the excitement of summitry in Peking to obscure the importance of Washington's relations with Tokyo. From now on, U.S. policy in the Far East will have to be based on the concept of triangular diplomacy.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

Nixon's Interview

The White House doesn't seem to expect spectacular or tangible results from the encounter (with the Chinese leaders) in February. In his chat on television, to be sure, the President said he would put Vietnam, at least the question of the prisoners of war held in North Vietnam, on the agenda for his conversations. But, however sincere, he certainly has only thin hopes in this respect.

It is thus not surprising to hear Mr. Nixon uphold his two-China policy on the diplomatic level. To be sure, he did not try to minimize the failure of that policy in the UN, where Taiwan was ousted, but he rejects both the diplomatic recognition of the Peking regime and the revision of the treaties in force with those whom Peking calls "the Chiang Kai-shek clique."

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

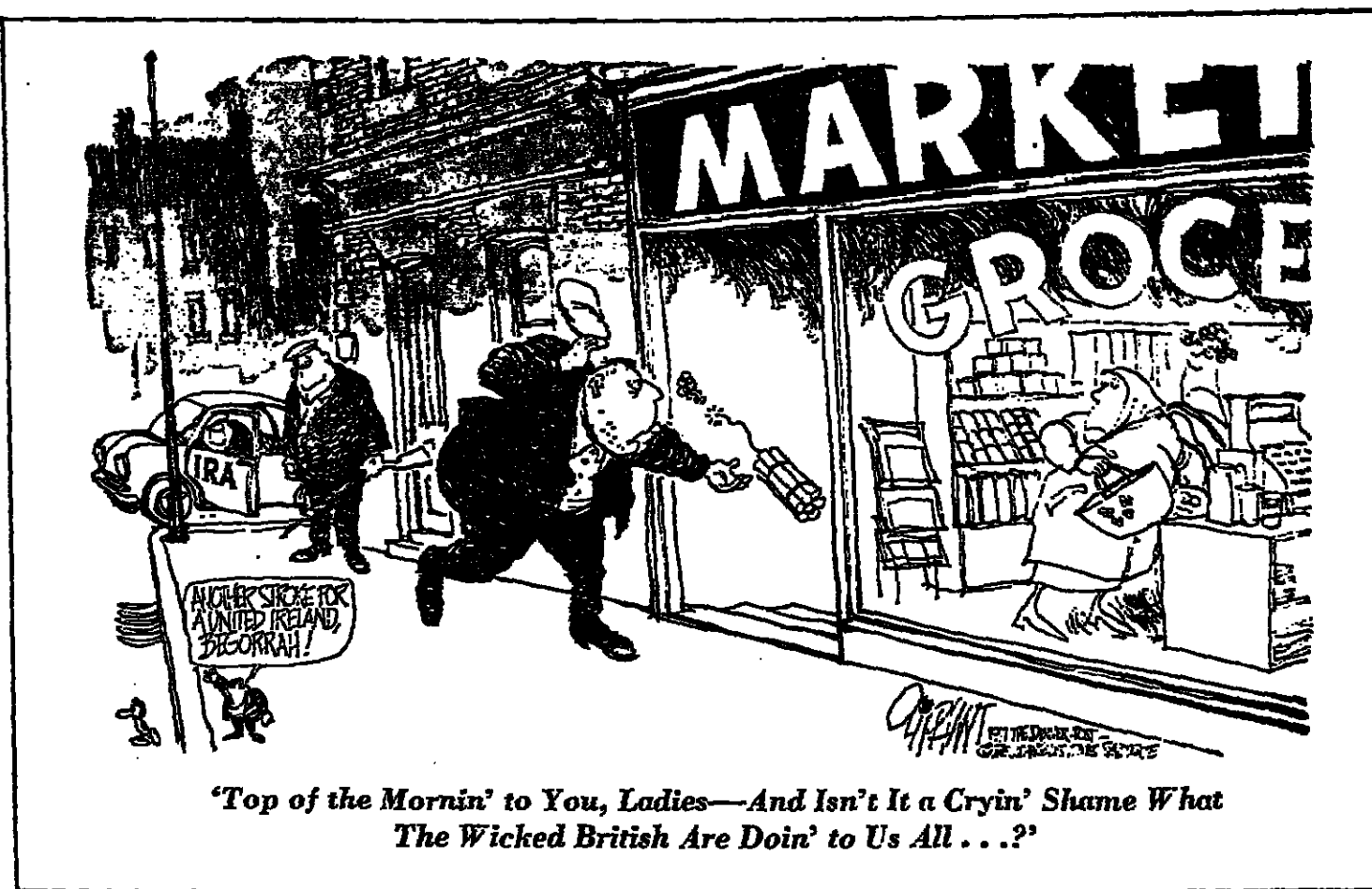
January 7, 1897

LONDON—The British Admiralty intend to make Devonport one of the best equipped and largest arsenals and dockyards in the world; indeed, in this respect its only rival will be Falmouth. The work of extending the resources of the western port has already begun and will require nine or ten years to complete, its cost being no less than six million sterling. The complex will be large enough to handle the passage of vessels larger than any yet designed.

Fifty Years Ago

January 7, 1922

NEW YORK—Plans have been completed by the police here to regulate vehicular traffic on main thoroughfares by a system of colored searchlights operating from a single central station in the heart of the city. When the system is completed, it will allow the traffic director to press a button and cause scores of red lights to flash at strategic points throughout the city and thus halt thousands of vehicles at once, and allowing other thousands to proceed.



The New U.S. Asia Policy: III

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The new Asia policy of the United States is inextricably involved in the old Asia policy that shaped up after World War II but was most clearly articulated by Foster Dulles during the Eisenhower administration.

The Dulles policy viewed Communist China as an ideological monolith and concentrated on building alliances to prevent the smaller states south of them from falling like a row of dominoes.

In West Asia this policy sought to protect the Suez Canal and in East Asia it sought to hold the Malacca Strait between Indonesia and Malaysia, a passage through which almost all Japanese fuel requirements travel. Dulles failed in West Asia by provoking Soviet military aid program that leaptfrogged over the Baghdad Pact. Moreover his judgments on Egypt proved woefully misguided.

almost as strong as that of the Bangladesh Bengalis against Rawalpindi.

Should India lose Calcutta and West Bengal it would be a terrible blow. Furthermore, there is a simmering Maoist movement in both Bengalis-Bangladesh and India. Some day China may experiment with encouraging satellite states all the way from its southern frontier across Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Bangladesh to Calcutta. This would block Soviet penetration toward Southeast Asia while pushing an India unfriendly to Peking.

Moscow obviously is aware of this long-range possibility and surely has its own blueprint for

gaining influence in both Bengal. But these things are not easy to achieve.

Not Popular

Even now, in Egypt, Moscow finds that despite all its help, Russians are not popular with Egyptians. A similar situation is likely to arise in India. Mrs. Gandhi, a proud nationalist, is unlikely to view complacently any further extension of Soviet influence.

Moreover, she faces the task of keeping control of West Bengal, a most combustible state. She knows Peking's view of the region and she also knows that Soviet diplomatic missions in In-

dia include several excellent Bengali-speakers.

What can the new U.S. Asia policy do about this situation? There are three requirements: (1) to assume a calm, courteous stance in India and set about mending a badly battered relationship; (2) to help the remainder of Pakistan—now a Middle Eastern state—to regain its feet and accept more modest aspirations and commitments; (3) to maintain on permanent station in the Indian Ocean area a sufficient naval squadron to discourage shellshocked states from Ceylon to Mauritius and Madagascar from succumbing to wholly anti-Western regimes.

SALT and Nixon's Travel Plans

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—In Vienna, Soviet and American negotiators have resumed the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. As they returned to the table, both the timing and the shape of an agreement has become clearer. And there is an important interrelationship between the two.

When President Nixon announced that he will be going to the Soviet Union in May it was widely assumed in Washington that he would use that occasion to formalize a SALT agreement that presumably would have been initiated by his negotiators in the meantime. It also was assumed here that he knew the general outlines of the kind of agreement he could get with Moscow and that he was prepared to make the necessary decisions to nail it down.

What has been largely overlooked is the relationship of the SALT agreement to the Nixon trip to China scheduled for Feb. 21-23. It is a delicate balancing act Nixon is playing with the two major Communist powers and each has let it be known that it has certain suspicions and perhaps reservations about the President's dealings with the other. The Peking talks are going to be difficult enough without adding any intervening burden, and a Soviet-American SALT agreement would be just that. The Chinese have condemned the SALT talks as rank collusion between the nuclear superpowers, and Mr. Nixon is not likely to give substance to that charge by signing up with Moscow before he has finished the visit to China.

Talks Go On

If this is so, and a good many in government who deal with the SALT problem think it is, then SALT will come to a head in March and April. Meanwhile, the Vienna talks will go on, and usefully so, but with no Nixon decisions on the critical points at issue until March at the earliest. Exactly what Soviet motives are

is not known here. But it is a fact that Moscow has permitted its SALT negotiators to indicate it is willing to alter part of its previous negotiating position on a key element of any potential agreement, that relating to limitation of anti-ballistic missile defense systems.

The Soviet position has been that the ABM part of an overall agreement had to be, in itself, one of parity. That is, the nature of the ABM system and the number of ABM launchers which the United States would be allowed for one Safeguard ABM site would have to match the nature and number of the defense system known as Galosh already in existence around Moscow.

The United States originally asked for 300 launchers against 100 for the Russians but this later was cut to 200 as against 100. Moscow said no; the numbers must match exactly. Now there is reason to believe that the Soviet negotiators have dropped hints or otherwise indicated they will permit a somewhat larger number of American launchers than the number around Moscow. According to some accounts, Moscow is talking about 150 to 100 but other sources say there as yet has been nothing quite that firm, only hints that it might come later if all other aspects of an agreement are satisfactorily settled.

One of the reasons the United States has been insisting on a numerical disparity on ABM launchers is that the Soviet Union insists on looking in its own numerical superiority in intercontinental ballistic missiles, a ratio of 1,054 American to around 1,500 Russian. In effect, this would be a freeze at current levels with a sub-ceiling on the giant Soviet SS-9 missiles included. Even this is not yet considered here as a firm offer but it is taken as obtainable, assuming the ABM levels can be settled.

What the United States also is currently holding out for is an

additional ceiling on submarine launched ballistic missiles, but on this the Soviet Union has been adamantly opposed. As things stand now the number of Soviet subs with SLBMs, operational, undergoing fitting and under construction, is currently almost exactly the same as the number of such operational U.S. subs. This has led some to think Moscow would agree to a freeze at parity in numbers, but so far that has not been the case.

The Soviet argument is that if the subs are to be included, then the American forward based systems must be included. The FBS are nuclear weapons that can be carried by land-based and carrier-based American planes to Soviet soil, both in Europe and in the Pacific. The United States insists that FBS are a matter to be considered in a hoped-for East-West dialogue of mutual balance force reductions on both sides of the line in Europe. If FBS thus is left out of SALT, replies Moscow, then SLBMs also must be left out. There the deadlock stands. Furthermore, no mutual balanced force reduction talks are yet in sight.

New Hints

Moscow has always put its major emphasis at SALT on curbing the American ABM system. The hints that it is prepared to accept something less than strict ABM parity indicates that it is still Moscow's No. 1 priority. Whether the new hints, passed to the Americans prior to the holiday recess, indicate a desire to button up SALT before Mr. Nixon goes to Peking is unknown but the Russians don't need much help in guessing what may be in the President's mind on the timing of an agreement.

Richard Nixon, as is evident to everyone, has a complicated game plan in both domestic and foreign affairs designed to have the maximum political effect in this presidential election year. A failure to come to terms on SALT probably would not be fatal, in itself, to his re-election. But a SALT pact in May certainly would give a boost to his "generation of peace" election theme.

As it now appears, to get that he will have to make some hard choices, probably including abandonment of the quest for a limit on submarine missiles. Hopefully, he can tell the American public that by counting in the considerably larger American bomber fleet he has come up with an agreement that amounts to overall parity.

Perspective On Dollar Devaluation

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—Lots of people have been nagging at President Nixon for describing the dollar as re-signifying international currency relationships as "the most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world."

Mr. Nixon's propensity for rhetorical excess should by now be well known. In this case, he might be indulged, for the fact is that a multilateral negotiation to realign currencies had never been tried before.

Even Nobel laureate Paul Samuelson, who once invited Mr. Nixon to "rejoin the human race" while criticizing the President's economic policies, described the December result not only as a "triumph for President Nixon" but "something of a triumph for the whole world."

The net effect of the December exercise could be of enormous benefit to the U.S. economy. It provides an average depreciation of the dollar of about 12 percent compared to other currencies, which will give U.S. goods a significant new competitive edge in world markets; make imports here more expensive; and thus help whittle down the balance of payments deficit.

Provides Key

wisely, President Nixon provided the key for the whole agreement by promising to ask Congress for an 8.9 percent increase in the dollar price of gold—from \$35 to \$38 an ounce. That would automatically devalue the dollar, making it worth only 1/38th of an ounce of gold instead of 1/35th.

This took a measure of political courage because Nixon, like all of his recent predecessors, had sworn such a step. Devaluation, after all, is a confession of a policy failure, and Nixon had the chutzpah to make it sound like a success.

But in typical fashion, the administration has been overselling the achievement. It is claiming total victory, Madison Avenue style, when the fact is that it abandoned completely the demand for important simultaneous trade concessions.

If the Common Market countries further discriminate against American farm exports, for example—and there are some signs that this may happen—gains derived from the devaluation can be negated.

Treasury Secretary John B. Connally is known to be miffed by the President's decision to soften the U.S. negotiating position, in order to assure agreement on the currency realignment. Connally was prepared to maintain a tougher stand—but now has been forced to abandon his chief club, the 10 percent import surtax. With the gold club also played, U.S. negotiating leverage from here on looks less impressive.

Experts also see potential weaknesses in the currency agreement itself. One problem: There is no actual control or discipline that requires any of the countries to maintain the new "central" rates that have been established.

There has not even been the actual change in the price of gold, just a promise that legislation will go to Congress when evidence of trade concessions can be shown. It will be interesting to see how the administration packages minor gains on this front when it sends the gold message to Capitol Hill.

For the moment, everything rests on a sort of "rules of proper conduct" procedure among nations, and the United States—itsself the perpetrator of the import surcharge—knows that those rules are honored only when they jibe with national interest.

Force on Dollar

What is already clear is that the major nations are forcing the dollar to the high end of the larger permissible range around the "central" rate, which keeps the amount of the dollar devaluation to the least amount.

Moreover, no agreement is yet in sight on how to neutralize the \$45 billion in dollars held in official reserves by other governments, or even how to handle additional accumulations of dollars that are bound to be built up.

But President Nixon has, at least, scored by getting the dollar devalued. That was necessary, it had to be done, and he did it. The trouble is that in his anxiety to go to Peking and Moscow with the Western world economic alliance restored, rather than shattered, he has created the illusion of an even bigger success. This can haunt him later.

Letters

A Correction

I should be most grateful if you would allow me to correct an important error which occurred in your report in the IRT (Jan. 6) on the BBC television program on Northern Ireland. It was stated in the sixth paragraph that all but one of the eight Irish political figures who participated in the program supported the Northern Ireland government's policy of internment without trial.

But, in fact, the reverse was the case. Only one participant came out in its favor, namely the member of the Ulster Unionist party, John Maginnis, described in the report as "a virtually unknown MP." Even the Rev. Ian Paisley, who also participated, is opposed to the policy of incarcerating men and women without trial. At the end of the television program, John Taylor, a member of the government of Northern Ireland, attacked the program

because of the participants' opposition to internment.

It is because this crucial issue of internment without trial is the most potent immediate cause of the breakdown in community relations in Northern Ireland that I would request you to correct an important error which, I am quite sure, was entirely unintentional.

RAMON L. KENNEDY,
Ambassador of Ireland,
Paris.

Defending UN

It is not only childish to blame the UN for the troubles of the world; it is misleading and therefore deserves correction. The UN is an instrument designed by governments to be used in specific ways for specific purposes. It is fair to say that the purpose has changed since it was set up, and this has made it less reliable than it was 25 years ago. But like any instrument, it can work only as it is directed by its user.

At each meeting of the UN, the governments decide how they want to use it, and instruct their delegates accordingly. What has your correspondent to say about the performance of the governments?

B. HOWELL,
Ferry-Voltaire, France.

Christmas Cards

See that the West German greeting card industry wants to curb the sale of UNICEF Christmas cards because they cut into the profits of commercial card manufacturers and "have initiated legal action" (IRT, 25-26 Dec.). And right they are. Who do those kids think they are, trying to muscle in on the beautifully commercial Christmas we adults have organized? While they're at it, the German card-makers might initiate legal action to eliminate needy children.

London. AL RIX.

News Analysis

Papers Show Aides Pushed by Events

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—The country has now caught up with the movies and received some real-life Anderson tapes, or minutes, and they offer a fascinating glimpse of government—a full account of how high-ranking officials talk to each other under stress.

But to be read fairly and profitably, these revelations also need more explanation and information, only some of which is available so far.

These are not the equivalent of the Pentagon papers on Vietnam. In one sense, they are even more vivid: they record the decisions in action, barely one month after the fact, in the early days of the Indo-Pakistan war. In every other sense, however, they are only fragments. They deal with tactical discussions during a few days, without relation to the larger calculations of American interests, in South Asia and elsewhere.

The Anderson minutes do not offer conclusive proof of any major deception. The Nixon administration's sympathy for Pakistan and anger over what it called Indian "aggression" were obvious at the time. But they do reveal that the White House secretly toyed with the idea of giving more positive military help to Pakistan than it acknowledged. And the further disclosure yesterday of Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating's complaint about the administration's public statements suggests that the judgments of the White House may have rested on a debatable reading of pre-war diplomatic events.

Indeed, the new disclosures once again point up the failure of the Nixon administration to reveal all the reasons for the President's anger at the Indians, for his willingness at every turn to give the Pakistanis the benefit of every doubt and for his readiness to side consciously with Pakistan and China while the Soviet Union thus enhanced its position in India and the Indian Ocean.

The papers also suggest a remarkable degree of frustration and anger by the President and his principal security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, over the presumed unwillingness of the bureaucracy to follow their instructions and adopt their view of the war and the threats to the United States that Mr. Kissinger uses to enforce the presidential will.

The leak of these papers to columnist Jack Anderson, particularly so soon after the Pentagon papers, obviously troubles the White House and many other high government officials. The leak is the culprit is less energetic than might be imagined, apparently because the consequences are thought to be more of an embarrassment than a compromise of diplomatic or military secrets.

But a breach of confidence about discussions at such a high level may result in serious side effects. It could encourage an already secretive President to cut off even more officials from policy deliberations, thus denying them both influence and understanding. It could also further inhibit the candor of official discussions and record-keeping.

It is widely believed here, even by many reporters who delight in printing secrets, that orderly administration and fair dealings with the public as well as with other nations require a certain amount of confidentiality in government offices. This view reflects the conviction that sound decisions depend upon energetic and free debate and upon often brutal judgments about the motives, strengths and weaknesses of individuals, groups and governments.

But secrecy is also widely employed here to mislead the public, to hide errors of judgment or calculations of personal or political profit. It has therefore become customary for reporters to penetrate official confidences and to receive and print as much information as they can get, from both sympathetic and disgruntled sources.

Often the reporters do not learn enough to explain events fully. Sometimes they learn more than the government deems to be in the national interest. The government's most effective defense against leaks from inside is an information policy of candor that satisfies public curiosity about an event and leaves officials immune to charges of duplicity or deception.

The audience for Mr. Anderson's disclosures was unusually large here yesterday, clearly because the Nixon administration's policies and conduct in South Asia over the last 10 months are not yet widely understood.

The White House minutes confirm a general fear that India might seek to dismember West Pakistan after it severed West Pakistan from the West. The basis for that fear has not been publicly demonstrated, and it was not discussed at the compromised meetings.

The minutes portray an unseen President driving his assistants into words and deeds that would punish India. But they reveal nothing about Mr. Nixon's apparent personal affinity for the Pakistani leaders and dislike of the Indian officials. Nor do they shed any light on the intensity of the effort the White House

says it made to find a peaceful solution.

One of Mr. Anderson's recent columns about the war—but not the documents he has released—portrayed the President as confident that the Indians would not allow themselves to become wholly dependent on the Russians and that the risks of defending them were therefore less than critics believe.

But there has been no official explanation of why the United States was willing to diminish its own influence in India and in the new state of Bangladesh through pro-Pakistan exertions and assertions that could not alter the course of the war.

If these issues were debated among high officials, the record remains secret. The tone of the meetings now divulged suggests that Mr. Kissinger, as so often before, may simply have been enunciating policy as privately determined by the President, with no back-talk wanted, and hardly any offered.



THE ANDERSON PAPERS—Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, holding documents he says describe key White House strategy sessions during the Indo-Pakistani war, on Wednesday night, during the taping of a television show in Washington, D.C.

Text of Dec. 6 Session

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (VFP).—Following is a typescript of the text of one of three secret documents available to The Washington Post by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson describing a meeting of the National Security Council's Washington Special Action Group (WSAG):

Memorandum for Record.
Subject: Washington Special Action Group Meeting on Indo-Pakistan Hostilities; 6 December 1971.

1—The NSC Washington Special Action Group met in the Situation Room, the White House, at 1100, Monday, 6 December, to consider the Indo-Pakistan situation. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Kissinger.

2—Attendees:
A. Principals:
Dr. Henry Kissinger.
Mr. David Packard, Defense.
Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson, State.
Gen. William Westmoreland, Joint Chiefs of Staff.
Mr. Richard Helms, CIA.
Mr. Donald MacDonald, AID.

B. Others:
Mr. Christopher Van Hollen, State.
Mr. Samuel De Palma, State.
Mr. Bruce Laingen, State.
Mr. Joseph Sisco, State.
Mr. Armitage Selden, Defense.
Mr. James Noyes, Defense.
Mr. John Waller, CIA.
Mr. Samuel Hoskinson, NSC.
Col. Richard Kennedy, NSC.
Rear Adm. Robert W. Anderson, JCS.

3—Summary: Discussion was devoted to the massive problems facing Bangladesh as a nation. Dr. Kissinger indicated that the problem should be studied now. The subject of possible military aid to Pakistan is also to be examined. The matter of Indian redeployment from East to West was considered as was the legality of the current sea "blockade" by India.

4—Mr. Helms opened the meeting by briefing the current situation. He stated that the Indians had recognized Bangladesh and the Paks had broken diplomatic ties with India. Major fighting continued in the East but India is engaged in a holding action in the West. Mr. Helms felt that the Indians will attempt to force a decision in the East within the next 10 days. The Indians have almost total air superiority now in the East where they can employ approximately a hundred of their aircraft against Pak ground forces and logistic areas. The Indians, however, have not yet broken through on the ground in East Pakistan. Major thrust of the Indian effort in East Pakistan is in the northwest corner of the province. The airfield at Dacca is all but closed. The Indians are registering only minor gains in the Jessore area, but they claim to have taken Kamalpur. In the West, Indian activity is essentially limited to air attacks. The Paks appear to be on the offensive on the ground and have launched air strikes in the Punjab. Overall, the Paks claim 61 Indian aircraft destroyed; the Indians claim 47 Pak planes. In naval action one Pak destroyer has been sunk by the Indians and another claimed sunk. The Indians also claim the sinking of one Pak submarine in eastern waters. Moscow is increasingly vocal in its support of India and is not supporting any UN move to halt the fighting. The Chinese press made its strongest attack on India this morning.

5—Dr. Kissinger then asked for a military assessment, questioning how long the Paks might be able to hold out in the East. Gen. Westmoreland responded that it might be as much as three weeks.

6—Dr. Kissinger asked what is to be done with Bangladesh. Mr. Helms stated that for all practical purposes it is now an independent country, recognized by India.

7—Ambassador Johnson suggested that the Pak armed forces now in East Pakistan could be held hostage. Gen. Westmoreland reinforced this by noting there

was no means of evacuating West Pak forces from the East Wing, particularly in view of Indian naval superiority.

8—Dr. Kissinger stated that the next state of play will involve determining our attitude toward the state of Bangladesh.

9—Mr. Williams referred to the one and a half million Urdu-speaking (Chitri) people in East Pakistan who could also be held hostage.

10—Dr. Kissinger asked if there had already been some massacre of these people. Mr. Williams said that he certainly thinks there will be. Dr. Kissinger asked, if we could do anything, to which Mr. Williams stated that perhaps an international humanitarian effort could be launched on their behalf.

Dr. Kissinger asked whether we should be calling attention to the plight of these people now. Mr. Williams said that most of these people were, in fact, centered around the rail centers; that they are urban dwellers and that some efforts on their behalf might now well be started through the UN. Dr. Kissinger suggested that this be done quickly in order to prevent a bloodbath. Mr. Sisco stated that while the UN cannot do anything on the ground at this time, public attention could be focused on this situation through the General Assembly.

11—Mr. Williams referred to the 300,000 Bengalis in West Pakistan, and that they too were in some jeopardy. Mr. Sisco said that this humanitarian issue could be a very attractive one for the General Assembly and that we would begin to focus on Assembly action. Mr. MacDonald cited as a possible precedent, the mass movement of population from North Vietnam in 1954.

12—Returning to the military picture, Mr. Williams stated that he felt that the primary thrust of the Indian Army would be to interdict Chittagong and cut off any supply capability still existing to the Paks in the East. He said that he felt that the major thrust of the Indian Army in the East would be to destroy the Pak regular forces. He felt that a major job would be to restore order within the East inasmuch as it will be faced with a massacre as great as any we have faced in the 20th century.

13—Gen. Westmoreland suggested that the Indians would probably need three or four divisions to continue to work with the Mukti Bahini; the remainder would be pulled out to assist the Indian forces in the West.

14—Mr. Sisco opined that the Indians would pull out most of their troops once the Pak forces are disarmed, inasmuch as the Indians will be working with a very friendly population; thus, they will turn the military efforts over to the Mukti Bahini as quickly as possible. He felt that the extent and timing of Indian withdrawal from East Pakistan would depend to a large degree on developments in the West.

15—In response to a question, Gen. Westmoreland stated that Indian transportation capabilities were limited from West to East, and that it would probably take at least a week to move one infantry division. It might take as much as a month to move all or most of the Indian forces from the East to the West.

16—Mr. Sisco said that the long-term presence of Indian forces in Bangladesh would have to be addressed. Mr. Van Hollen remarked that should the Indian Army remain more than two or three weeks after the situation in East Pakistan is wrapped up they would, in fact, become a Hindu army of occupation in the eyes of the Bengalis.

17—Mr. Van Hollen raised the problem of the return of the refugees from India. Inasmuch as Bangladesh is predominantly a Moslem, the return of 10 million refugees, most of whom are Hindu, would present another critical problem.

18—Gen. Westmoreland suggested that the Indian position in the West was not unduly advantageous. He briefly discussed the order of battle in West Pakistan and suggested that the Indians were in relatively good shape. He

said that he expected the major Pak effort to be toward Kashmir, and the Punjab. The Indians, he felt, will be striking toward Hyderabad so as to cut the main LOC (line of communications) to Karachi. He did not think that the Indians necessarily plan to drive all the way to Karachi. He also suggested that the current Indian move in that direction could very well be diversionary in order to force the Paks to pull reserves back from the Kashmir area.

19—Mr. Packard asked about the POL (petroleum, oil, lubricants) supply situation for Pakistan. Mr. Helms said that at the present time it looked very bad. The overland LOCs from Iran, for example, were very tenuous.

20—Mr. Williams suggested that the reasons for the Indian thrust to the South was essentially political. Inasmuch as the Indians do not want to fight on the border they will have to give ground in Kashmir. In order to ward off parliamentary criticism, Mrs. Gandhi may be going for a Pak real estate in the South.

21—Dr. Kissinger then asked about UN initiatives. Mr. Sisco said that we are now reviewing the situation with Ambassador Bush. Two Security Council resolutions have been vetoed by the Soviets. However, there is a ground swell building in New York for an emergency session by the General Assembly to be convened under the provisions of the "threat-to-peace" mechanism. The crisis could be moved into the Assembly through a simple majority vote.

22—Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Sisco agreed that any resolution introduced into the General Assembly must retain two key elements: cease-fire and withdrawal of military forces. Dr. Kissinger agreed that our UN delegation in the Assembly there will be extremely well to do. Mr. Sisco said that although it is likely that the crisis will be introduced in the General Assembly, we must remember that there are 136 countries represented therein and we can expect all sorts of pressures to be generated. Mr. De Palma suggested that when the resolution is introduced in the Assembly there will be a new twist, i.e., the Indians will be no longer terribly interested in political accommodation. By that time that issue will have ceased to be a problem.

23—Mr. De Palma said that a Council meeting was scheduled for 3:30 today and at that time we could try to get the Council to let go of the issue in order to transfer it to the Assembly. It being quite obvious that we are not going to get a cease-fire through the Security Council.

24—Dr. Kissinger asked if we could expect the General Assembly to get the issue by the end of the day, to which Mr. De Palma replied that hopefully this will be the case.

25—Dr. Kissinger said that we will go with essentially the same speech in the General Assembly as was made in the Security Council, but he would like something put in about refugees and the text of our resolution.

26—Dr. Kissinger also directed that "inasmuch as we show a certain coolness to the Indians; the Indian ambassador is not to be treated at too high a level."

27—Dr. Kissinger then asked about the legal position concerning the current Indian naval "blockade." Mr. Sisco stated that we have protested both incidents in which American ships have been involved. However, no formal proclamation apparently has been made in terms of a declaration of a war, that it is essentially still an undeclared war, with the Indians claiming power to exercise their rights of belligerency. State would, however, prepare a paper on the legal aspects of the issue. Ambassador Johnson said that so far as he was concerned the Indians had no legal position to assert a blockade.

28—Dr. Kissinger asked that a draft protest be drawn up. If we considered it illegal, we will make a formal diplomatic protest. Mr. Sisco said that he would prepare such a protest.

29—Dr. Kissinger then asked whether we have the right to authorize Jordan or Saudi Arabia to transfer military equipment to Pakistan. Mr. Van Hollen stated the United States cannot permit a third country to transfer arms which we have provided them when we, ourselves, do not authorize sale direct to the ultimate recipient, such as Pakistan.

As of last January we made a legislative decision not to sell the Pakistan. Mr. Sisco said that the Jordanians would be weakening their own position by such a transfer and would probably be grateful if we could get them off the hook. Mr. Sisco went on to say that as the Paks increasingly feel the heat we will be getting emergency requests from them.

30—Dr. Kissinger said that the President may want to honor those requests. The matter has not been brought to presidential attention but it is quite obvious that the President is not inclined to let the Paks be defeated. Mr. Packard then said that we should look at what could be done. Mr. Sisco agreed but said it should be done very quietly. Dr. Kissinger indicated he would like a paper by tomorrow (7 Dec.).

31—Mr. Sisco suggested that what we are really interested in are what supplies and equipment could be made available, and the modes of delivery of this equipment. He stated that from a political point of view our efforts would have to be directed at keeping the Indians from "extinguishing" West Pakistan.

32—Dr. Kissinger turned to the matter of aid and requested that henceforth letters of credit not be made irrevocable. Mr. Williams agreed that we have suspended general economic aid, not formally committed, to India which reduces the level to \$10.5 million. He suggested that what we have done for Pakistan in the same category does not become contentious inasmuch as the Indians are now mobilizing all development aid for use in the war effort, whereas remaining aid for East Pakistan is essentially earmarked for fertilizer and humanitarian relief. A case can be made technically, politically and legally that there is a difference between the aid given India and that given to Pakistan.

33—Dr. Kissinger said to make sure that when talking about cut-off of aid for India to emphasize what is cut off and not on what is being continued.

34—Dr. Kissinger then asked about evacuation. Mr. Sisco said that the Decca evacuation had been aborted.

35—Dr. Kissinger inquired about a possible famine in East Pakistan. Mr. Williams said that we will not have a massive problem at this time, but by next spring this will quite likely be the case. Dr. Kissinger said that the problem would not be terribly great if we could continue to funnel 140 tons of food a month through Chittagong, but at this time nothing is moving. He further suggested that Bangladesh will need all kinds of help in the future, to which Amb. Johnson added that Bangladesh will be an "international basket case." Dr. Kissinger said, however, it will not necessarily be our basket case. Mr. Williams said there is going to be need of massive assistance and resettling of refugees, transfers of population, and feeding the population. Dr. Kissinger suggested that we ought to start studying this problem right now.

36—Mr. Williams suggested that the Indians had consistently requested refugees aid in cash. The Indians in turn will provide the food and support for the refugees. This has provided India with a reservoir of foreign currency. Dr. Kissinger also asked that this problem be looked at by tomorrow to determine whether we could provide commodities in lieu of cash. We do not want to cut off humanitarian aid. We would like to provide material rather than cash.

37—The meeting was then adjourned.

H.N. Kay,
Captain, USN,
South Asia/MFA Branch, JS
Extension 72400.

Text of Dec. 4 Session

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (VFP).—Following is a typescript of the text of one of three secret documents made available to The Washington Post by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson describing a meeting of the National Security Council's Washington Special Action Group (WSAG):

Memorandum for Record.
Subject: Washington Special Action Group Meeting on Indo-Pakistan Hostilities; 4 December 1971.

1—The NSC Washington Special Action Group met in the Situation Room, the White House, at 1100, Saturday, 4 December, to consider the Indo-Pakistan situation. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Kissinger.

2—Attendees:
A. Principals:
Dr. Henry Kissinger.
Dr. John Hamahl, AID.
Mr. Richard Helms, CIA.
Dr. G. Warren Nutter, Defense.
Admiral Elmo Zumwalt (Joint Chiefs of Staff).
Mr. Christopher Van Hollen, State.

B. Others:
James Noyes, Defense.
Mr. Armitage Selden, Defense.
Rear Adm. Robert W. Anderson, JCS.
Mr. Harold Saunders, NSC.
Col. Richard Kennedy, NSC.
Mr. Samuel Hoskinson, NSC.
Mr. Donald MacDonald, AID.
Mr. Maurice Williams, AID.
Mr. John Waller, CIA.
Mr. Samuel De Palma, State.
Mr. Bruce Laingen, State.
Mr. David Schneider, State.

3—Summary: It was decided that the U.S. would request an immediate meeting of the Security Council. The U.S. resolution would be introduced in a speech by Ambassador (George) Bush as soon as possible. The USG UN approach would be tilted toward the Paks. Economic aid for Pakistan currently in effect will not be terminated. No requirements were levied on the JCS.

4—Mr. Helms opened the meeting by indicating that the Indians were currently engaged in a no-holds-barred attack on East Pakistan and that they had crossed the border on all sides this morning. While India had attacked eight Pak airfields there were still no indications of any ground attacks in the West. Although not declaring a formal declaration of war, President Yahya has stated that "the final war with India is upon us," to which Mrs. Gandhi responded that the Pak announcement of war constituted the ultimate folly. The Indians, however, had made it a point not to declare war. The Indian attacks have hit a major POL (petroleum, oil and lubricants) area in Karachi resulting in a major fire which will likely be blinding for a considerable length of time, thus providing a fine target for the Indian Air Force. Mr. Helms indicated that the Soviets were increasingly supporting India. He opined, however, that the Soviet assessment is that there is not much chance of a great-power confrontation in the current crisis.

5—Dr. Kissinger remarked that, if the Indians have announced a full-scale invasion, this fact must be reflected in our UN statement.

6—Mr. Helms indicated that we do not know who started the current action, nor do we know why the Paks hit the four small airfields yesterday.

7—Dr. Kissinger requested that by Monday the CIA prepare an account of who did what to whom and when.

8—Mr. De Palma suggested that if we refer to the Indian declaration in our discussion in the UN, that we almost certainly will have to refer to remarks by Yahya.

9—Dr. Kissinger replied that he was under specific instructions from the President, and either someone in the bureaucracy would have to prepare this statement along the lines indicated or that it would be done in the White House.

10—Mr. Helms referred to the "no-holds-barred" remark in the official Indian statement and similar remarks that were being made from the Pak side.

11—Dr. Kissinger asked whether the Indians have stated anything to the effect that they were in an all-out war.

12—Mr. Helms said that the terminology was "no holds barred."

13—Dr. Kissinger asked what the Paks have said. Mr. Helms stated that the terminology was "final action on the part of the Paks." Dr. Kissinger suggested this was not an objectionable term. It did not seem outrageous to say that they (the Paks) were trying to defend themselves.

14—Dr. Kissinger then asked what was happening in the UN, to which Mr. De Palma responded that the U.K., Belgium, Japan and possibly France were joining for a call for a Security Council meeting. The Japanese had detected some slight tilt in our letter requesting the meeting. The Japanese preferred a blander formulation. We have not, however, reacted to the Japanese.

15—Dr. Kissinger asked to see the letter and requested that it be promulgated in announcing our move in the UN, to which Mr. De Palma responded affirmatively.

16—Dr. Kissinger stated that, while he had no strong view on the letter, our position must be clearly stated in the announcement.

17—Dr. Kissinger said he did not care how third parties might react, so long as Ambassador Bush understands what he should say.

18—Dr. Kissinger said that whoever was putting out back-

ground information relative to the current situation is provoking presidential wrath. The President is under the "illusion" that he is giving instructions; not that he is merely being kept apprised of affairs as they progress. Dr. Kissinger asked that this be kept in mind.

19—Mr. De Palma indicated that he did not yet know whether the Security Council would be convened in the afternoon or evening (this date). However, the first statements at the meeting would likely be those by the Indians and Paks. He suggested that Ambassador Bush should be one of the first speakers immediately following the presentation by the two contesting nations. He felt that the impact of our statement would be clearer if it were made early. Dr. Kissinger voiced no objections.

20—Mr. De Palma asked whether we wanted to get others lined up with our resolution before we introduced it. This, however, would take time. Dr. Kissinger suggested rather than follow this course, we had better submit the resolution as quickly as possible, alone if necessary. According to Dr. Kissinger the only move left for us at the present time is to make clear our position relative to our greater strategy.

Everyone knows how all this will come out and everyone knows that India will ultimately occupy East Pakistan. We must, therefore, make clear our position, table our resolution. We want a resolution. We want a resolution which will be introduced with a speech by Ambassador Bush. If others desire to come along with us, fine; but in any event we will table the resolution with a speech by Ambassador Bush.

21—Dr. Kissinger continued that it was important that we

register our position. The exercise in the UN is likely to be an exercise in futility, inasmuch as the Soviets can be expected to veto. The UN, itself, will in all probability do little to terminate the war. He summarized the foregoing by saying that he assumed that our resolution in the UN will be introduced by a speech and there will be no delay. We will go along in general terms with references to political accommodation in East Pakistan but we will certainly not imply or suggest any specifics, such as the release of Mujib (Sheikh Mujibur Rahman).

22—Dr. Kissinger asked how long the Indians could delay action in the council. Mr. De Palma said they could make long speeches or question our purpose. Mr. Van Hollen said that they would draw out as long as possible, which would allow them to concentrate on the situation in East Pakistan. Mr. De Palma said that they could shilly-shally for three or four days which, Mr. Helms stated, would be long enough for them to occupy East Pakistan. Mr. De Palma stated that we could always try to force a vote. Dr. Kissinger retorted that there was no chance in getting anything useful in the UN.

23—Mr. De Palma suggested that in all likelihood one side or the other will veto.

24—Concerning the matter of economic aid, Dr. Kissinger stated that the President had directed that cutoff was to be directed to the Paks. He indicated, however, that he wanted to see the announcement to the President so that the latter would know exactly what he might be getting into. At this point Mr. Williams asked whether some mention should be made in the statement explaining why aid for Pakistan is not being cut off. Dr. Kissinger said that information would be kept for background only.

25—Mr. Williams said that the Department of Agriculture indicated that the price of vegetable oil was weakening in the United States thus cutting off this \$1490 (food-for-peace) commodity to India could have repercussions on the domestic market. He asked, therefore, whether oil could be shipped in place of wheat. Dr. Kissinger said that he will have the answer to that by the opening of business Monday.

26—Dr. Kissinger then asked for a brief rundown on the military situation. Adm. Zumwalt responded that he thought the Paks could hold the line in East Pakistan for approximately one or two weeks before the logistics problem became overriding. He expected the Soviets to cement their position in India and to push for permanent usage of the naval base at Vishag. He anticipated that the Soviet's immediate short range objective would be to gain military advantages through their current relationship with India.

27—Dr. Kissinger indicated that the next meeting will convene Monday morning (Dec. 6).

H. N. Kay,
Captain, USN,
South Asia/MFA Branch, JS,
Extension 72400.

Those papers, Mr. Anderson said, indicate that Mr. Sato has been dismayed with American policy in the Far East and is considering an independent Japanese approach to China.

Mr. Anderson quoted a cable from Armitage Meyer, U.S. ambassador to Japan, which said that "whereas heretofore anti-Americanism was pretty much special vehicle for opposition parties and Japan's tendentious press, developments of past few months have fostered seeds of doubt within normally American-oriented community."

Mr. Meyer also told Washington that the Japanese have the "impression that Japan is being asked to maintain cold-war confrontation posture while President's mission to Peking gives [the U.S. government] advantage of appearing to be more progressive and peace-minded."

In San Clemente, one Japanese diplomat in the Sato party told Washington Post reporter Stanley Karnow that it was "alarming" to learn the content of the secret American papers.

"I must pay my compliments to the White House," he added. "They understand Japanese attitudes very well." The diplomat said that he was especially concerned by references in today's Anderson column to growing interest in Japan in a revision of the American-Japanese security treaty.

[Reuters reported from Tokyo that Vice-Foreign Minister Haruki Mori declined to comment today on Mr. Anderson's report that the White House documents suggested Japan might become an atomic power in the near future.]

The documents warned that Japan might slip from under the American nuclear shield and become an atomic power in its own right while steering a course away from the United States and closer to China.

Comment Declined
Assistant White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren continued to refuse comment on the disclosures in the Anderson columns, and Mr. Kissinger, who is in San Clemente with the President, categorically refused to discuss them.

In response to a question about Mr. Kissinger's earlier comment to reporters that Mr. Anderson had taken comments about India and Pakistan "out of context," Mr. Warren said, "I am sure Dr. Kissinger stands by what he said.... The President is aware of the matter."

Mr. Anderson said Tuesday that he was releasing the full texts of the three documents to refute Mr. Kissinger's claim.

In respect to the House investigation, Rep. Nezell said that it might not be "appropriate" to look into Mr. Kissinger's activities. He said that the probe would focus on the way information is handled within the government.

"I don't know how any official has the right to deceive the public," Rep. Nezell said. "He has the privilege to say 'no comment,' or that the subject is classified, but to misrepresent is wrong."

28—Dr. Kissinger said that whoever was putting out back-

ground information relative to the current situation is provoking presidential wrath. The President is under the "illusion" that he is giving instructions; not that he is merely being kept apprised of affairs as they progress. Dr. Kissinger asked that this be kept in mind.

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register our position. The exercise in the UN is likely to be an exercise in futility, inasmuch as the Soviets can be expected to veto. The UN, itself, will in all probability do little to terminate the war. He summarized the foregoing by saying that he assumed that our resolution in the UN will be introduced by a speech and there will be no delay. We will go along in general terms with references to political accommodation in East Pakistan but we will certainly not imply or suggest any specifics, such as the release of Mujib (Sheikh Mujibur Rahman).

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PARIS MOVIES

Girardot: Woman of the Year

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT).—Anne Girardot is the cinema's woman of the year.

Her latest movie, "La Vieille Fille," opened here at the Comedie-Francaise, the Dragon and the Lumiere-Gaumont yesterday afternoon and, by nightfall, the "full house" sign was posted at all three houses.

The film offers a glimpse at the Girardot histrionic range. She follows her role of a tragic, persecuted teacher who had an affair with one of her students in "Mourir d'aimer," with an amusing portrait of a haughty leftover of the upper middle classes, vacationing at a seaside resort. She enters into a mild flirtation with a footloose bachelor who is staying at her hotel.

The film is a very fragile, light-wheeled vehicle for Miss Girardot and her polished partner, Philippe Noiret. However, there is room for Michael Lonsdale, who entertainingly enacts a gluttonous pastor who hogs his food while his unwitting wife fasts.

Much of the humor is a cartooning of the surrounding types: the snuffy manager, the oily head waiter, the pushover chambermaid, the female porter, but it is not boring because the direc-

tion of Jean-Pierre Blanc has an airy quality that suits the flimsy script and Miss Girardot and Mr. Noiret conduct their uncertain courtship delightfully.

Andre Cayatte's "Mourir d'aimer," based on the real case, will be released in the United States in February. It was a hit in France, Germany and South America and it is expected to repeat its European success in North America.

New Film

This week Anne Girardot is completing another film, "La Mandarine," an adaptation of Christine de Rivoyre's best-selling novel about a closely united family, the proprietors of a deluxe Parisian hotel. Edouard Molinaro is directing and it is being shot entirely in the elegant Hotel Lancaster, the lobby of which has taken on the look of a sound stage.

Klieg lights glare from every corner. The doorman stands guard to prevent untimely arrivals from interrupting the shooting. The camera crew and grips are forever in whispered conferences and when a loudmouthed assistant bawls "Silence!" guests scurry on tiptoe to the elevator.

The usual movie practice is to

Annie Girardot as she appears in "La Mandarine."



reproduce such a setting in the studios. A replica of Berlin's pre-war Hotel Eden was constructed on the MGM lot for "Grand Hotel." The art director, Trauner, built Ritz suites and Ritz corridors at Boulogne-sur-Seine for Billy Wilder's "Love in the Afternoon" and Hitchcock has recently filmed a scene in London Hilton drawing room at Pinewood.

"I prefer this method," explained Mr. Molinaro, a director of the new school. "It gives an authentic feel to the scenes and it is a dramatic convenience. We are using the lobby, several suites and the kitchen which is the

family's headquarters. There the clan gathers for midnight feasts after the customers have gone to bed. 'La Mandarine' is an Oriental night-table lamp that sheds a soothing glow, one of comfort and ease, a sort of magic light. There were many suggestions for an English title. We've decided on 'Sweet Deception.' Madeleine Renaud is playing the old mother. Anne Girardot is the daughter and Philippe Noiret her husband. Marie-France Braillet is another daughter, Jean-Claude Daudin the young son and Murray Head—who was the scruffy youngster in "Sunday Bloody Sunday," a winning intruder to the

circle who causes many squabbles."

Dressing Room

Room 14 on the Lancaster's second floor is Miss Girardot's dressing room. Here she relaxes and receives between takes. She was in a buoyant mood the other afternoon, talking eagerly about her films, past, present and future. Her engaging vivacity is not limited to her performances.

"I'm anxious to know what the American reactions to 'Mourir d'aimer' will be," she said, a shadow of doubt crossing her face. "The English thought the boy, bearded and mature, was too old for the part. But the boy in the case was just such a boy, looking much older than his years. Of course, the role could have been cast so that he would seem a wide-eyed, innocent adolescent, but that was not the story and Cayatte is a stickler for authenticity."

Miss Girardot has always been an adventuresome actress and hopes to remain one. She had classic training at the Conservatoire and subsequently was a member of the Comedie-Francaise company. On the boulevard stage she has played the Bronx stenographer in "Two for the Seesaw," the Marilyn Monroe-esque figure in Arthur Miller's "After the Fall," the blind heroine of the thriller, "Walt O'Leary," and the mischievous parlor maid suspected of murder in Achard's "L'Idiotie."

"I think I've proven that I'm opposed to typecasting," she remarked with a touch of pride. "Many performers claim to be, but the majority strive for the personal image and remain resolutely themselves. I played a stenographer in the Italian film, 'The Monkey Woman,' my face covered with hair. I was warned against doing that, but I believe acting any role—from duchess to kitchen slave—must be a form of transformation. I enjoy challenge and change. They stimulate. An actress should not repeat the same performance over and over again. Imagine, what would happen to an author who published the same book every year!"

Miss Girardot's screen career began in "Touche à Tout" in 1956, but it was as a Milanese street-walker in Visconti's "Rocco and His Brothers" that she created an outstanding impression and, became, therefore, a star. She married Renato Salvatori, who interpreted one of Rocco's brothers and murdered her in the film. Their marriage has been long-lasting and happy, and they have a daughter.

High-Power Warning

MILAN, Jan. 6 (AP).—A warning on the window of an appliance shop reads: "To thieves: This shop is equipped with high-tension wires. If any intruder comes, the owner is not responsible for his death." The owner had reported four burglaries in the last two years.

FASHION

A Change Of Name And Style

By Vicky Tiel

PARIS, Jan. 6 (IHT).—Vicky Tiel, 38, who has been in the fashion business for 10 years, is changing her name to Vicky Tiel.

Miss Tiel is the daughter of a shop at 28 Rue Bonaparte, started four years ago by Miss Tiel, her mother and Vicky Tiel. It is also the story of two American girls who found as if they had stepped out of Cornelia Otis Skinner's novel "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay."

Two pretty girls land in Paris—a stock of fashion drawings under their arms and not a penny to their names. They take an apartment with a view of the Eiffel Tower, paint the place orange and purple, dye their stockings to match in the kitchen sink, design and wear their own kooky clothes, pots in the cups, and rules cocker spaniels. Before long, they become the toast of the town. They also meet the Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor to become a partner in the new Miss-Vicky shop. That was not too hard. Miss Taylor adores clothes.

Eventually, Miss married designer Louis Péraud (from whom she is now divorced) and Vicky married Burton's makeup man, Ron Berkeley.

Flamboyant

Miss, the daughter of the New York model Lisa Fongesagrawa, was more flamboyant. She had a super-star body, liquid black hair and the hard-edged aggressiveness of a seasoned public relations man. Vicky, who was more witty and tender, had various designing talents and quiet, constant drive. She held the fort after Miss left France last year to become a painter in California. Last week in Gstaad, Vicky and Elizabeth Taylor decided to buy Miss out of the business and make it just "Vicky Tiel."

So everything is changing. First the decor. Vicky got a break when Larry Bartscher, a talented American decorator who worked for Bendel and Revlon, agreed to redo the shop. Mr. Bartscher, who is settling in



A pair of designs by Vicky Tiel.

Paris, took one look at the stark and modern Miss-Vicky decor and decided it clashed with Vicky's romantic clothes. So he is changing the shop into a "My Fair Lady" drawing room. "But tongue-in-cheek," he hastened to say. "I'm not trying to make it look real."

After Mr. Bartscher is through next week, the place will look like a Cecil De Mille theater set with fake grass lining a conversation pit with a huge white Edwardian bird cage hanging over it. The two doves in it will be called "Lis and Dickie." Hop-pink hollyhocks will climb up the sky-blue walls, with clouds floating around.

White trellised gazebo-shaped fitting rooms, palm trees, art nouveau lamps and ruffled floral curtains will make this the coziest, most feminine fashion shop in Paris.

Prills aside, Vicky has made gigantic strides and built a very respectable, \$300,000 business (half of it with imports).

Bendel and Bonwit Teller are steady clients and she has just started doing business with Saks Fifth Avenue. Her private customers include Ursula Andress, Juliette Greco, Edga Andersen, Faye Dunaway, Romy Schneider and Hugh Hefner's bunnies.

Vicky's style is fluid, soft and feminine. She uses flattering fabrics and keeps a delicate balance between straight femme fatale stuff (bare backs, skirts slit up to the crotch, the lot) and delicately dainty Victorian dresses with white organdy collar and cuffs.

Her fashion instinct is simple. When you ask her what she is trying to do, "Nothing," she giggles. "Just please the men."

Dining Out in France

Restaurant in Hiding in Burgundy Country

By Jon Wiporoth

CEVREY-CHAMBERTIN, France (IHT).—There is an exceptionally good restaurant in Cevrey-Chamberlin, quite up to the standards of the famous Burgundy produced here.

But finding the Rotisserie du Chamberlin is easier said than done. Although it is listed in various guidebooks and there are signs at either end of town, you are actually in the village, the restaurant is nowhere to be found. There are simply no signs.

Ask the owner of the antique shop—the restaurant belongs to her husband, Pierre Menneveau. There is an unmarked door on the street side and another with a small posted sign to it in the courtyard. The latter leads through a wax museum (all about 19th-century barrel-making), under 11th-century vaults and eventually to the Rotisserie.

This is a world of electronic comfort mixed with traditional elegance, where food and wine would be hard to fault in any way.

All of this—food, wine, décor, lighting, electronics—is the work of Mr. Menneveau, whose grandfather worked as a cooper where the wax museum now is and whose grandfather was a winemaker.

Like all rotisseries, Mr. Menneveau specializes in spit-roasted and grilled meats. It was Edouard-Savarin who said "One becomes a cook but one is born a rotisseur." The beef and lamb are magnificent in their simplicity, as are the grilled sole and turbot, but the ham steals the show.

The Ham

It is a whole fresh, unsalted ham, marinated in white wine for two days and then spit-roasted over wood coals for four hours, basted with the juices dripping into the marinade together with thyme, bay leaf, rosemary, savory, sage and coriander. Served with fresh spinach, prunes and a side-dish of gratin dauphinois (scalloped potatoes) set off by nutmeg, it makes a meal no one is likely to forget.

The tourte (pie) de pigeon and the terrine de foie de volaille truffée (truffled chicken-liver pâté) are two outstanding opening dishes prepared by Mrs. Menneveau. The whole experience (chickens with hot fried bacon

and sausage) makes another fine hors-d'œuvre or break after the ham and before cheese and the superb chocolate cake.

The wines are notable for their cleanliness and balance—even if the list is not particularly long or rich in old vintages. The simple white Bourgogne Aligoté 1970 is an excellent light aperitif wine. But this is a place for the great growths: Meursault-Clos de La Barre 1968 is clean and characteristically perfumed.

Among the reds the Chambertin, the Chapelle and the Cevrey-Chamberlins and the Cevrey-Chamberlins all have the extraordinary balance of richness and fullness set off by bouquet, delicacy and breed. These are Mr. Menneveau's wines, vintages for him by his father-grower Jean Trusquet.

The Chambolle-Musigny 1968 is another superb wine in full bloom, round and strong, with the Philipponot Clos des Golses 1962 is the best champagne have ever tasted, delicate and strong all at once, with magnificent bouquet.

La Rotisserie du Chamberlin 21-Cevrey-Chamberlin. To tel: phone from Paris, dial (161) 34.33.20. Closed Sundays and August 50 to 100 francs, depending on how much Chamberlins you drink.

Hightower Resigns as Director Of New York's Troubled MOMA

By Grace Gluck

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—John B. Hightower, 38, director of the Museum of Modern Art since May, 1970, resigned yesterday.

The resignation, the subject of conjecture in the art world for nearly five months, was announced by David Rockefeller, board chairman of the museum, and William S. Paley, its president.

Although in their statement Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Paley said they were accepting Mr. Hightower's resignation "with deep regret," it was understood that the resignation was requested.

It was the second departure of a director from the financially troubled museum in less than three years. In May, 1969, the board of trustees ousted Bates Lowry, who had served as director for 10 months.

To replace Mr. Hightower, the museum named Richard Oldenburg, director of publications since 1969, as acting director. Museum officials said that a committee would be appointed to recommend a successor to Mr. Hightower.

Arts Agenda

A revival of Wieland Wagner's 1965 production of "Tristan and Isolde" enters the repertory of the Paris Opera on Jan. 17 for a series of 11 performances through Feb. 20. Ingrid Bjoner and Bert Lindholm will share the part of Isolde, while that of Tristan will be sung at different performances by Jess Thomas, Hermin Esser and Jean Cox. Hans Valtat, musical director of the National Theater of Mannheim, will conduct, and Wolfgang Windgassen will supervise the staging.

The Spanish soprano Montserrat Caballé will make two guest appearances at the Hamburg State Opera, on Jan. 9 as Elisabeth in Verdi's "Don Carlo," with Josephine Vossy, Juan Orlandi, Norman Mitchellmann and Martin Talvela, and Jan. 17 in "Il Trovatore," with Ruth Hesse, Gilbert Py and Mittelmann. Nello Santi will conduct both.

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Gold Prices Top \$45 on Europe Marts

Lack of Sellers Cited For Continued Rise

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Gold prices soared again to new peaks in the world's bullion markets today as the dollar fought to maintain its new value against other key currencies.

In the past when currencies have been under pressure, speculators have turned to gold, sending up its price. But today, although there was little evidence of any speculative demand for gold, its price still rose rapidly.

London dealers said this unusual situation had arisen because people who had gold were not prepared to sell, so that the price was bid up by buyers at a price for whatever they could get.

The reluctance to sell was attributed by some dealers to speculation that if America's trade problems are not solved, the administration might increase the official price of gold by more than the \$3 an ounce agreed at December's monetary talks.

Those who believe this development possible are holding onto their gold, hoping its value in the free market will then rise.

However, bullion dealers here think it most unlikely that the Americans will seek an even higher price.

At the morning price-fixing here, the rate was raised by 35 cents an ounce and this afternoon it went up again by another 37.5 cents, making tonight's rate \$45.25.

For the third successive day this established a new peak for the London market since it was reorganized in 1961. It also meant that since Monday the price has gone up here by \$1.25 an ounce.

The trend was similar in the other big bullion markets. In Zurich, gold was 65 cents an ounce dearer at \$45.54, Paris had second thoughts about its rate.

During the morning it was stepped up by 32 cents to \$45.54 but late afternoon it came back to \$45.25.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the South African reserve bank said the bank's gold marketing policy remains unchanged.

The spokesman, commenting on reports that the bank had temporarily halted sales on the free market to push the price higher, said the bank sold gold worth 19 million rand on the free market in the week ended Dec. 31, two million rand more than the country's current weekly output of 17 million rand.

It is in the bank's interest to maintain a stable gold market and it has no intention of manipulating the market for short-term gains, he said.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the bid or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 6 '72	Today	Previous
Swiss franc	2.5312	2.5312	2.5307
Belgian franc	46.94-97	46.94-97	46.93-97
Dutch mark	3.2640	3.2640	3.2637
Free Fr. FF.	5.23-25	5.23-25	5.2125-75
Quilid	5.2375	5.2375	5.25075
Swiss franc	2.5312-23	2.5312-23	2.5307-13
Yen	212.30	212.30	212.77

Textile Pact Signed

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Limits on the growth of exports of man-made fibers and woolen textiles to the United States from the four major East Asian producing countries were completed today when Hong Kong and the United States signed a formal agreement. The other three big textile producers, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, have signed agreements with the United States in the past few days.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Certain-Tied in Finance Pact

Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson and INA Corp. of the United States will jointly acquire a 14.5 percent interest in Certain-Tied Products Corp., Saint-Gobain reports. Certain-Tied will issue \$80,000 new shares for the purpose, 150,000 of which will be acquired by INA and the remainder by Saint-Gobain, part in cash and part in exchange for INA shares for the production of glass fiber. The cash amount is estimated at about \$27 million. Certain-Tied officials say the transaction will allow it to expand its manufacturing of insulation and materials for the glass and glass fiber. The agreement calls for the purchase by Certain-Tied of all U.S. patents and patent applications for glass fiber and foams owned by Saint-Gobain.

VW of Brazil Plans Expansion

Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary is to build a \$70-million factory as part of a huge expansion program. The factory will be built by 1974, open with 3,000 workers, and by 1980 employ more than 15,000. News of the expansion plans came after reports that VW is closing six factories in Germany temporarily because of labor troubles and growing competition on world markets. VW of Brazil last year took over the supply of Volkswagen to the whole Latin American market from the parent company. The existing plant in the largest automobile factory in Latin America and VW's largest producer outside Germany. It currently turns out 1,400 cars a day.

Canada to Probe Kaiser Mine Issue

The Quebec and Ontario Securities Commissions say they will investigate the 1969 initial \$30-million stock offering of Kaiser Resources, 75 percent owned by Kaiser Steel of California, and owner of a huge coal-mining venture in British Columbia. The offering, which quickly sold out and went to a premium, was not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The prospectus noted the stock could not be sold "to or for the account of" U.S. citizens or residents. Reported by top U.S. officers and directors of Kaiser Steel and its parent, Kaiser Industries, indirectly purchased shares of the offering. A large portion of the stock acquired was later sold at substantial profits to the executives involved.

Mitsubishi in Refinery-for-Oil Deal

Mitsubishi reports negotiations are at an advanced stage with the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization of Saudi Arabia on a deal under which the Japanese company would build a refinery in exchange for crude oil. Mitsubishi says the \$127-million deal calls for the construction of an oil refinery at Riyadh capable of handling 15,000 barrels of crude oil daily, and the expansion of the Jidda refinery to 45,000 barrels from the present 12,000 barrels. Mitsubishi says Saudi Arabia would supply Japan with about 70 million barrels of crude oil to cover the refinery project cost.

U.K. Neutral On Beecham's Bid for Glaxo

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The Department of Trade and Industry said today it has no intention, on the basis of present evidence, of referring the proposed merger between Beecham and Glaxo to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Beecham and Glaxo are two of Britain's largest pharmaceutical companies.

Glaxo officials noted the decision with "surprise and regret."

"If the Beecham group decides to pursue its ill-advised and potentially harmful bid, the Glaxo board will resist it in every possible way," they said.

"The directors are confident that Glaxo shareholders will support their board by rejecting any Beecham proposal."

Terms of the proposed merger, announced last Dec. 2, called for Beecham to offer \$200 million in stock for Glaxo shares.

The Glaxo board rejected the offer on Dec. 13.

U.S.-EEC Pact On Steel Controls Seen Postponed

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Jacques Ferry, spokesman for European steelmakers, has dashed hopes for an early agreement on renewal of the voluntary accord limiting European steel shipments to the United States.

In an interview with the newspaper Le Figaro, to be published tomorrow, Mr. Ferry says that the reasons invoked by the United States during his talks in Washington last October "have lost much of their value" since last month's monetary agreement.

The removal of the 10 percent import surcharge, sought by Europeans, has been "more than compensated" by the currency realignments, which resulted in an average appreciation of 12 percent of EEC currencies in relation to the dollar, he says.

Mr. Ferry notes that last month's monetary agreement goes far beyond the monetary field and should provide a vigorous revival of the U.S. economy in which the American steel industry will have a large share.

"Our objective isn't to create problems for the U.S. steel industry. But we aren't prepared to contribute to solving their problems at the expense of our most legitimate interests and at the expense of the principles of a free economy," he said.

Tokyo Stock Prices Surge; Index Set a Record High

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Japanese stock prices surged in exceptionally heavy trading today, pushing the 225-share index on the Tokyo Exchange to a record high.

The index closed at 2,754.89, up 21.02 from yesterday. The previous record of 2,740.98 was set Aug. 14, 1971, the day before President Nixon's announcement suspending the dollar's convertibility with gold, imposing a 10 percent surcharge on imports and establishing a 90-day wage-price freeze.

Following the Aug. 14 peak, the index plummeted 578.16 points in the next 10 days. In subsequent weeks, however, Japanese investors decided things were not as bad as "they first looked."

The primary reason for the latest surge, brokers say, is that institutions are looking for something to do with their surplus funds. Liquidity has risen during the past few months. The Bank of Japan has lowered its discount rate to a post-war low of 4.75 percent, and at the same time the government has been trying to stimulate the economy with disincentives. In addition, loan demand slack.

A Daiwa Securities broker said, "We're having a difficult time explaining this market to our foreign clients."

"We can't really recommend that foreigners purchase the stocks of shipping companies, whose business prospects look bad, or textile spinning companies, who have an equally poor outlook, but these are the issues that are leading the advance," he said.

One reason the textile spinners, such as Toyobo, are in favor is that they have plant sites in urban areas, high-priced land that could be redeveloped, the broker added. This reasoning is exceptionally speculative, however, he cautioned.

The broker noted that investors are avoiding electrical, heavy machinery and chemical products—shares related to the capital-goods sector. Production-control issues are about the only exception.

"Brokers said they expect the current speculative advance to continue for another week or so before the market cools off and the low-priced issues retreat under profit-taking. Then, they said, buying could switch to high-priced stocks—the traditional pattern of the Tokyo market."

Dollars Return To Japan After Curbs Are Eased

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Dollars began to flow into Japan again today after a period of outflow since the revaluation of the yen.

The reversal of the trend followed yesterday's announcement that the ban on advance payments for Japanese exports had been lifted.

The Bank of Japan, which had been steadily selling dollars to stem a rise in the dollar's value, is now buying them to prevent its decline.

The unexpectedly large influx of dollars has given rise to speculation that the yen might be revalued again this year.

Banking sources say an estimated \$200 million flowed into Japan following last night's easing of exchange controls, compared with an expected inflow of about \$50 million.

The Bank of Japan lowered its dollar intervention point to 312.30 yen from yesterday's 314.77, they noted.

Forward dollar rates also declined sharply, to about 306.50 yen for July delivery.

Banking sources questioned why the authorities decided to loosen controls so early and let the value of the dollar decline so quickly.

The value of the dollar could fall to the new central rate of 308 yen sooner than expected if present trends continue, the sources said.

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Car Sales Hit U.S. Record of 10.2 Million

23 Percent Increase In Imports Reported

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Americans bought a record 10.2 million new cars last year and foreign firms—boosting imports by 23 percent—rolled along with the four-wheel boom.

Sales of foreign cars reached a new peak of about 1,568,500 compared with 1,279,214 in 1970.

Total new car deliveries passed the magic 10-million mark for the first time—partly as a result of a backlog demand caused by the General Motors strike late in 1970 and an autumn rush following the 90-day price freeze and the 10 percent import surcharge.

The big four U.S. firms—Ford, GM, Chrysler and American Motors—reported selling 8,576,284 cars, up 21.9 percent from 1970. With foreign imports added, total sales reached 10,244,800—topping the previous record of 9.6 million in 1968.

While the number of imported cars rose by about 300,000 last year, their share of the market seemed to be leveling. The overseas firms' slice of the market was about 15.3 percent—only slightly up on the 15.2 percent of 1970 following a steady climb from 5.1 percent in 1962.

Volkswagen saw its sales dwindle by 8 percent during the year with rates at \$22,597 cars. Officials said sales were hurt by dock strikes and the import surcharge.

Japanese importers reported increased sales. Toyota sold 294,850 cars last year, up about 50 percent from 1970.

American Motors was the only domestic firm to report fewer sales in 1971. It sold 256,983 cars, down 0.5 percent from 1970. GM sales were up 41.3 percent, Chrysler had a 7.5 percent gain and Ford sold 2.6 percent more vehicles than in 1970.

Keyland Raises Prices

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland Motor Corp. announced today it is raising the price of all its cars by an average 3.5 percent, effective Jan. 10.

Fiat Increase Seen

TORIN, Italy, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Fiat plans a price increase of about 6 percent, informed sources said today.

Russia Buys Sugar Again From Brazilians

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Union has acquired 70,000 more tons of Brazilian sugar, the government confirmed today. Last month Brazil sold 200,000 tons of sugar to the Soviet Union.

There is speculation here that the Soviet Union, the world's biggest sugar producer, had a bad harvest. Other observers say it is stockpiling sugar to compensate for a disappointing harvest last year and a possible repeat performance this year in Cuba, its biggest foreign supplier.

Stocks Continue Upward Course

Small Investors Said to Be Active

Declining interest rates and improving economic statistics make up the main course of this market diet, with sparkling Christmas retail sales and brighter prospects for the long-dormant aerospace group tossed in for dessert.

Volume ran 21.1 million shares, down a shade from yesterday's 21.35 million. This compared with a daily average turnover of 15.38 million shares in 1971.

Wall Street brokers noted the pickup in smaller-size trades dotting the tape, along with heavy institutional participation by the

Steel Firms Reduce Prices After Pressure From Users

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Major U.S. steel producers, faced with massive resistance by makers to pending steel price increases, have rolled back a portion of the price boosts they won less than a month ago from the Price Commission.

The situation came to light late yesterday when U.S. Steel stunned the industry by announcing cuts ranging from \$3 to \$8 a ton on big-volume sheet products, effective immediately.

The cuts amount to one-third to one-half of the increases that steel-makers were scheduled to put into effect Feb. 1.

It was learned that U.S. Steel was reacting to a rapidly developing series of events that began Monday when Inland Steel reportedly informed users privately it would begin offering a sliding scale of quantity discounts, a major change in the industry's pricing structure.

Inland Steel said today it is withdrawing quantity discounts and it will meet the new lower base prices for sheet products, Reuters said.

Within a short time, sources say, Bethlehem Steel informed users there would be "one price for steel," rather than a sliding scale of discount, and said privately it would make a \$5-a-ton cut on the flat-rolled sheet, effective immediately. Republic Steel is said to have offered to follow Bethlehem.

U.S. Steel then moved the price situation into the open by announcing its cuts.

U.S. Steel said it was cutting \$3 a ton from the price of hot-rolled bands, hot-rolled sheet and cold-rolled sheet—the biggest volume item—as well as \$7 a ton from embossed and galvanized sheet and \$8 a ton from the price of aluminum-coated sheet.

"This action is taken to meet the lowest prices on a sliding quantity discount schedule established by competition for these products," U.S. Steel said. It added: "U.S. Steel can find no basis of cost-justification for price reduction on large-quantity items of these mass-produced products, and thus won't publish a pricing formula of advantage only to the largest users."

U.S. Steel said separately that it still plans to move ahead Feb. 1 with its announced increase, amounting to nearly 8 percent on

Investing Public, Particularly View of the Rebound in Many Lower-Price Issues

"There is a broadening out of interest," one broker stated. "It shows in the action on the American Stock Exchange, too."

American Telephone & Telegraph was strong for the second consecutive session. It rose 3 1/4 to 47, after gaining 1 yesterday. One factor in AT & T's improved performance has been the continuing trend toward lower interest rates.

But the hottest stock on the Big Board was Levitz Furniture, which rocketed 9 3/8 to finish at a record price of 140 7/8. The sales of this warehouse-showroom merchandiser more than doubled in December. Its low price in fiscal 1969, adjusted for splits, was 3 3/4.

There was some conjecture that "day traders," people who buy and sell a stock on the same day, might have zeroed in on Levitz. Other factors cited as probably affecting the big gain were short covering and new investment buying by institutions.

Another recent stunner, however, took a tumble. Rauch & Lomb fell 7 7/8 to 175 1/4. Federal National Mortgage slipped 1 1/4 to 105 3/4.

Polaroid and Corning Glass Works each gained more than 3. Climbing better than 2 1/2 were Murray Ohio, Dentsply International, Peirce, Fries and Natamans.

The losers included Coca-Cola, down 3 1/4, as well as Comsat and Walt Disney Productions, each dropping 2.

The American Exchange index rose 0.15 to 26.06 on turnover of 6.39 million shares, up from yesterday's 6.07 million.

General Arrested In Pennsy Case

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Retired Air Force Gen. Robert F. LeMay, charged with two others with illegally diverting millions of dollars from the Federal Railroad, was arrested here yesterday, authorities said today.

Gen. LeMay, who was arrested on a Pennsylvania warrant handed Executive Jet Aviation (EJA), a charter airline. He is accused of conspiring with David C. Bevan, former finance chairman of the financially-troubled railroad, and Charles J. Hodge, a Wall Street broker.

A complaint filed in Philadelphia says the three were involved in a plan to invest more than \$21 million of Penn Central's money in EJA, an arrangement which violated a Civil Aeronautics Board ruling.

While the auto companies, which were largely credited with prompting yesterday's action, declined official comment, they privately were pleased. One reason is that they believe they would have little chance of getting a further price increase through the Price Commission to cover the steel boosts.

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U.S. Steel said separately that it still plans to move ahead Feb. 1 with its announced increase, amounting to nearly 8 percent on

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(Continued on page 6)

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Chances are you're losing money every day you wait.

on

e you

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

11

References

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1033-1038.

[illegible][illegible]

The Deposit Agreement which will govern the issuance of the CDBs is in the Dutch language. In 1971, of Sekisui Prefab Homes, Ltd. with explanatory notes will be obtainable free of charge at the offices of the undersigned in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, whom there will also be copies of an English translation of the articles of incorporation of Sekisui Prefab Homes, Ltd. available for inspection by the public.

Amsterdam, January 7, 1972.

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON

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[illegible]

**FIRST SECURITY CAPITAL
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**Offer to purchase up to 80,000 Capital Shares
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Preference Share and one \$1000 principal
amount 7% Debenture due 1981**

Notice is hereby given that First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V. (the "Company") offers to purchase up to 80,000 Capital Shares and up to 12,000 units, each consisting of one Capital Share and one \$1000 principal amount 7% Debenture due 1987, ("Units"), subject to the terms and conditions set forth below. The offer will be effective from the date hereof and will remain open until 15:00 hours (Cure Cay time) on January 31, 1972, subject to extension at any time without prior notice (the "Expiration Date").

The purchase price per Capital Share will be the lower of \$106.32, or the net asset value per share as at January 7, 1972. Promptly

Confirmation of such net asset value, notice thereof and confirmation of the purchase price will be published in this newspaper not less than ten days before the expiration date. On December 31, 1971, the unaudited net asset value per Capital Share was \$109.61; on September 30, 1971, the unaudited net asset value per Capital Share was \$102.72. Preference Shares and 7% Debentures due 1981 may be tendered either separately or in Units. The purchase price for one Preference Share which includes all accrued dividends will be \$135.00. The purchase price for one Unit of debentures will be \$830.00, plus accrued interest to the date of purchase. Recognized securities dealers will be paid by the Corporation for the purchase price.

A price of \$106.32 per Preference Share represents a discount of 3% from the December 31, 1971 net asset value. The purchase price per Preference Share of \$106.32 represents an aggregate discount of \$45.00 from the original net asset value (including underwriters' commissions) of \$1010 per Unit. Holders of the Shares and Preference Shares who do not accept this offer will, on March 7, 1981, be entitled to payment of \$1000 (plus accrued interest) per Debenture and of \$10 per Preference Share, and holders of the Shares who do not accept this offer may after retirement of all Debentures be entitled to a dividend on the Shares.

The Company will purchase only equal numbers of Preference Shares and Debentures so as to form units of one Preference Share and one Debenture. Moreover, the Company will purchase Capital Shares and Units only in the ratio of twenty Capital Shares to three Units.

If at the Expiration Date more Capital Shares, Preference Shares or Debentures have been tendered than can be purchased pursuant to the terms of this offer, the Company will purchase pro rata from each tendering holder Capital Shares, Preference Shares and Debentures in the proportion of (a) the number of

The Company will purchase all the Preference Shares require the Company to repurchase Capital Shares at net asset value.

The Company will purchase all the equal numbers of Preference Shares and Debentures so as to form units of one Preference Share and one Debenture. Moreover, the Company will purchase Capital Shares and Units only in the ratio of twenty Capital Shares to three Units.

If at the Expiration Date more Capital Shares, Preference Shares or Debentures have been tendered than can be purchased pursuant to the terms of this offer, the Company will purchase pro rata from each tendering holder Capital Shares, Preference Shares and Debentures in the proportion of (i) the number of Capital Shares, Preference Shares and Debentures, respectively, that can be purchased under the terms hereof- to (ii) the total number of Capital Shares, Preference Shares and Debentures, respectively, that have been tendered, without regard to whether a holder tendered such securities separately or together. Only the Capital Shares and the full Preference Shares will be purchased and the balance, in its sole discretion, will round any resulting fractions to the next higher or next lower number of full shares. Capital Shares and Preference Shares purchased pursuant to this offer will be retired by the Company.

Certificates representing Capital Shares, Preference Shares and Debentures will be issued to the Company.

against receipt, prior to the Exploration, of all unutilized coupons attached, together with a copy of the Transmittal, at the offices of the Company's Purchase Agents, viz: First National City Bank (Corporate Trust Office), 111 Wall Street, 59-541, New York; City Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Herengracht 338-541, Amsterdam; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique, 1 rue de Colonne, Brussels; First National City Bank, 6 rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A., 6 rue de Hollande, Geneva; Lombard Odier & Co., 11 rue de la Corrairie, Geneva; Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 100 Wood Street, London; Banca della Svizzera Italiana, Piazza

A. Inaizóni & C., Lugano; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le
Comptant de Luxembourg, 1 Place de la Gare, Luxembourg; Banca
Commerciale Italiana, Piazza della Scala 6, Milan; and
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 3 rue d'Antin, Paris.

All tenders are irrevocable, subject to acceptance by the
Company.

Payment of the purchase price for securities accepted for purchase
by the Company will be made as soon as practicable but
in any event no later than thirty days after the Expiration Date
through the Purchase Agent with which the tendered securities
were deposited.

A. mairòni & C., Lugano; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, 1 Place de la Gare, Luxembourg; Banca Commerciale Italiana, Piazza della Scala 6, Milan; and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 3 rue d'Antin, Paris.

All tenders are irrevocable, subject to acceptance by the Company.

Payment of the purchase price for securities accepted for purchase by the Company will be made as soon as practicable but in any event no later than thirty days after the expiration date through the Purchase Agent with which the tendered securities were deposited.

Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company authorizing this purchase were adopted by the Special General Meeting of Shareholders held on December 20, 1971; the Minister of Justice of the Netherlands Antilles issued a Declaration of No Objection to such amendments on December 28, 1971. The Trustee of the Debentures has consented to this offer. Additional copies of this notice together with the audited Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1970, the unaudited Semi-Annual Report for the period ended June 30, 1971 and the unaudited Quarterly Report for the period ended September 30, 1971.

we as the letter of Transmittal may be obtained free of charge from any of the Company's Purchase Agents, or from the Company, 6 Fuishtstraat, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. The unaudited Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1971 will be available free of charge from any of the Company's Purchase Agents or from the Company not less than seven days prior to the Expiration Date.

The Managing Director
Caribbean Management Company

January 7, 1972

The J. B. Williams Company, Inc.

has become effective.

1. He undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial adviser to Nabisco, Inc. in the negotiations.

LAZARD FRÈRES & Co.

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THE NEW YORK NEW YORK 10005

January 7, 1972

The Managing Director
Caribbean Management Company

PEANUTS



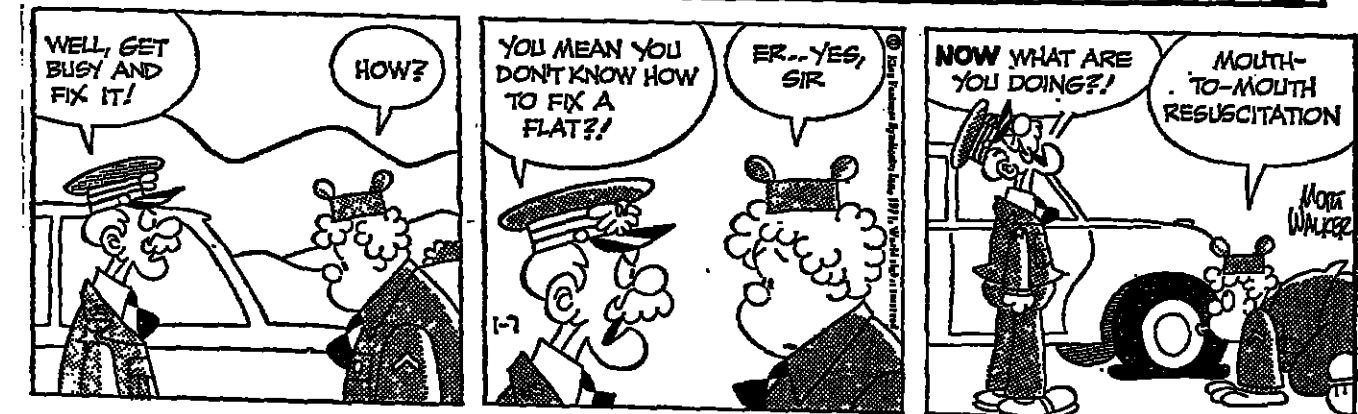
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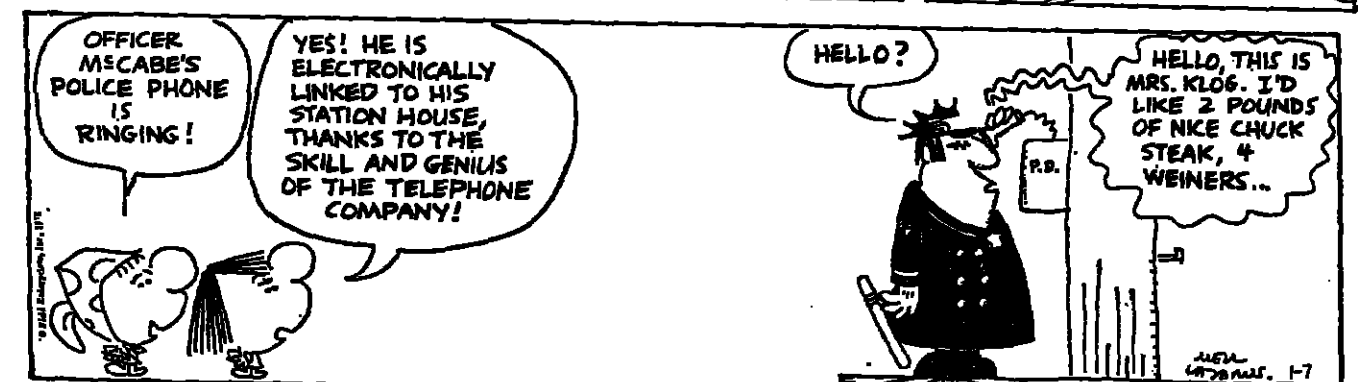
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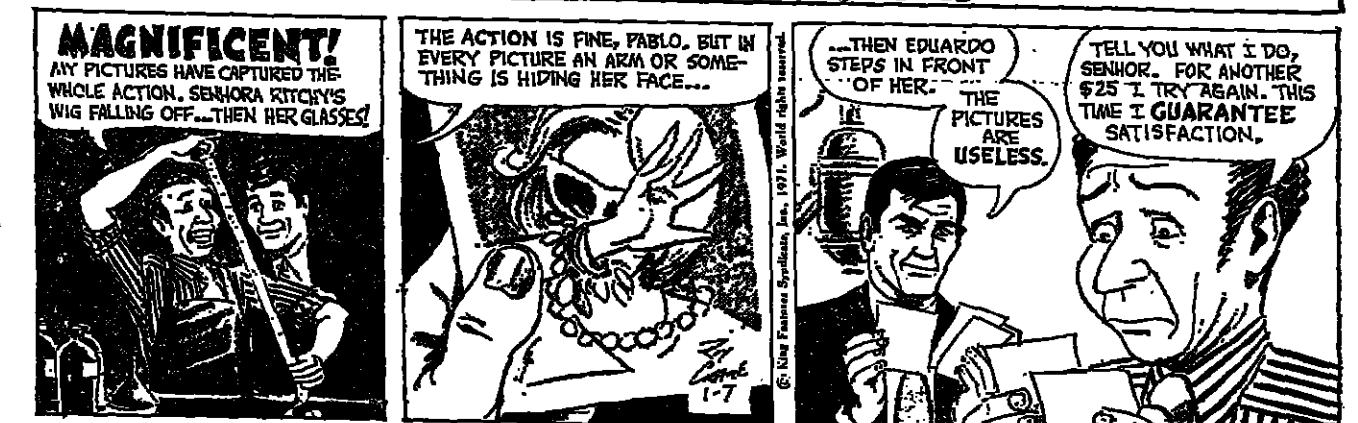
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



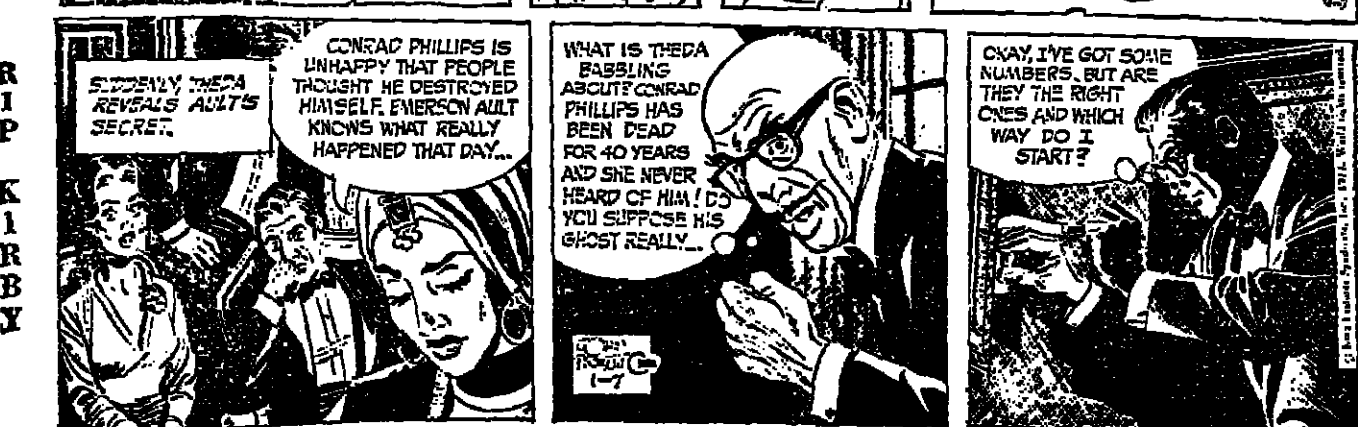
REX MORGAN M.D.



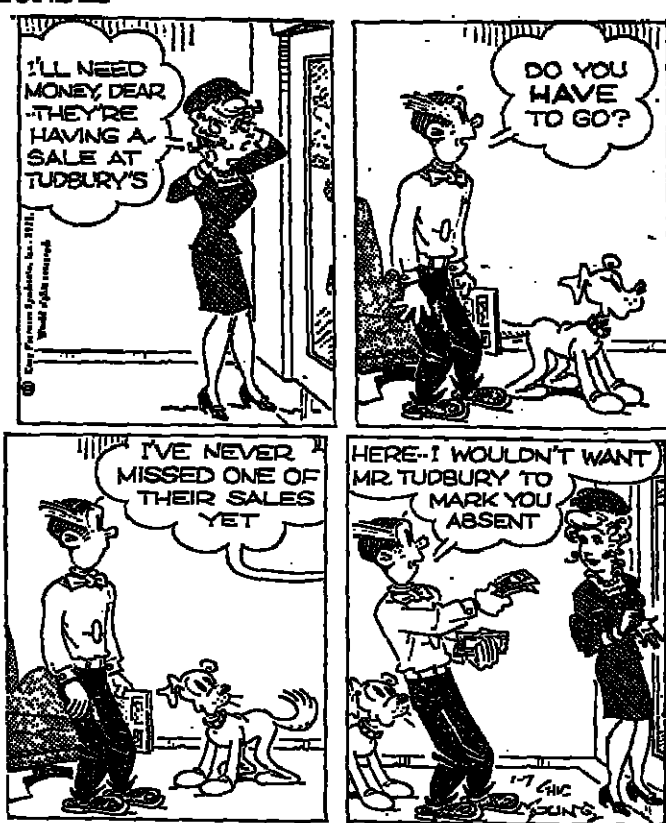
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal, West rose to the occasion with a brilliant defensive move. His opponents bid to four hearts using the Precision system. After a one-heart open, South showed his extra values on the second round by jumping to three diamonds when his partner made a forcing no-trump response. North should have settled for a preference bid of three hearts, since his honor strength was very limited and he had nothing to contribute to his partner's suit. As South's strength was known to be limited by his failure to open one club, the partnership could and should have stopped short of game. The jump to four hearts led to an optimistic contract, which was, however, also reached when the hand was replayed by West's teammates. At both tables West led the club king and was happy with the result of his gamble. After the alternative lead of a spade, South would have had an easy time, for he would have made three spade tricks and discarded a club loser.

The clubs were continued, and South ruffed the third round and drew trumps. A low spade was led and a crucial point was reached. At one table West made the routine play of a low spade and the jack won in dummy. The declarer was then able to lead twice toward his diamond suit, using the spade ace as the second entry, and the appearance of the diamond ace on the second round settled matters. Four hearts were made.

But this West player had correctly worked out from the bidding and play that South's distribution was 2-5-4-2, so he made the dramatic play of the spade king. This could cost nothing if East held the queen, and as it was it deprived South of one of the entries he needed to the dummy.

After a diamond lead to the king, South was forced to make the second diamond lead from his own hand and guessed wrong by playing the queen, hoping to collect the jack. He might have made the winning decision by leading low, since East was known to have started with six clubs and two hearts, and was more likely to have a doubleton diamond than a tripleton.

NORTH	EAST
♠ A 10 4	♠ 10 9 3
♥ 8 6 4	♥ 5 2
♦ 7 5 3 2	♦ A 4
♣ K 10	♣ A 3 5 4 3

WEST	EAST
♠ K 8 7 5 2	♠ 10 9 3
♥ 7 6 4	♥ 5 2
♦ J 8 6	♦ A 4
♣ K 10	♣ A 3 5 4 3

SOUTH (D)

♠ 10 9 3	♠ 10 9 3
♥ 5 2	♥ 5 2
♦ A 4	♦ A 4
♣ A 3 5 4 3	♣ A 3 5 4 3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♣ Pass 1 N.T. Pass 2 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

West led the club king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAMIC

RUPPE

LAUTAC

EEDDAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Place the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: ENTRY PIOUS CAMPUS FAUCET

Answer: Though he sounded of the sea, he used to work on the land—A SERP

BOOKS

THE MORTGAGED HEART
By Carson McCullers. Edited by Margarita G. Smith. Houghton Mifflin, 294 pp. \$7.95.
Reviewed by Nona Balakian

SIX years before her death at the age of 50, I met Carson McCullers in her sprawling Victorian home in New York, since the death of her husband in 1953, she had been living alone except for her beloved black housekeeper, Ida. A long-term invalid, partially paralyzed by strokes before she was 30, the Georgia-born novelist had become a legend as wondrous as any that her imagination had created. Most recently, by typing with the fingers of one hand, she had completed her first novel in nine years, "Clock Without Hands"—which was to be her last. With her closely cropped hair and deep-set eyes which looked straight at you, she gave the impression of a precocious child who had been called away from a higher plane of being. But the slightly brooding look soon gave way to a quick and teasing humor. As we ranged over many subjects, least of all her writing, I found it harder and harder to broach the somber messages of her novels and stories. Then, in one brief coda, came the challenge of an explanation: "You mentioned grace and love. To me they are the same."

It was these words, along with the general impact of our meeting, that led me back to Mrs. McCullers' writings and helped me see a dimension of her work I had virtually missed. Like most readers, I had recognized the mythic, "gothic" quality of her prose and had been stunned by the harsh, often morbid truths it imparted. Like most, too, I had been distracted by the phantasmagoria of despair and decay that overlay such works as "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter" (1941) and "The Ballad of the Sad Cafe" (1951).

Only a close reading of her work as a whole could reveal the muted, poetic apprehension that was the other side of her coin. Though more grotesque and violent in effect than a Flaubert or Maupassant when writing of the illogic of love, Mrs. McCullers could still be sophisticated in de-romanticizing the sentimental life. Without as much as a nod at explicit sex, she could chart the mutilation of hearts, the terrors of betrayed illusions.

The equation of grace and love is one of the interesting revelations of the miscellany that Margarita G. Smith has pulled together from her sister's papers. This uneven collection of previously uncollected pieces includes 10 apprentice stories (some with their teacher's comments attached), a few later stories, short essays and poems (some of them published in fashion magazines); the outline of her first novel, "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter" (published in 1940 when she was 22) and, not least of all, a touching portrait of the author by her sister that rightly em-

phasizes "the moments of joy rather than of pain. The volume's most obvious usefulness will be to students of literature who will be able to scan her early work for essential patterns and learn the extent to which personal experiences shaped her art."

At 17, in a story titled "Sucker," she could already distinguish between two forms of love: the delusive, romantic love, doomed by its nature to disappointment and pain, and a gratuitously given fraternal love that knows no distinction of age, sex or rank. The elder of two adolescent brothers, having cruelly rebuffed the younger, who ships him, and having in turn been rejected by his girl, muses: "There is one thing I've learned. If a person admires you, let you despise him and don't care—it is the person who doesn't notice you that you are apt to admire."

This perversion of passionate love would later be made palpable and awesome by Mrs. McCullers' weird choice of lovers—among them a deaf-mute, a homosexual dwarf and a 12-year-old girl who falls in love with her brother's "wedding." All demonstrate what she formulates into a more extended theory of love that says, in sum: "Love is a solitary thing."

Nona Balakian reviewed this book for The New York Times.

Best Sellers	
The New York Times	
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 44 communities of the U.S. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.	
FICTION	
This Week	Last Week
1 Wheels, Bailey	1 13
2 The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth	2 17
3 The Winds of War, Wood	3 5
4 Message From Malaga, MacJames	4 13
5 The Execution, Bailey	5 13
6 Rabbit Redux, Updike	6 4
7 On the Beach, Gold	7 8
8 The Best of Sylvia, Gold	8 8
9 Nemesis, Christie	9 1
10 Best Island, Maclean	10 8
GENERAL	
1 Eleanor and Franklin, Leach	1 9
2 My Heart at the Window, Kene, Brown	2 48
3 Beyond Freedom and Dignity, Skinner	3 2
4 Tracy and Espersen, Kassin	4 3
5 Beyond Freedom and Dignity, Skinner	5 41
6 Jenette, Volume II, Martin	6 7
7 The Last White Earth, Catalano, Fortin	7 8
8 Wunnerful, Wunnerful	8 10
9 The Vastness, Fortin	9 8
10 Any Woman Can Reuben	10 13

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Fall guy
5 Affix a new price listing
10 In statu quo
14 Teutonic deity
15 Mexican Camacho
16 Sotto
17 Zero in on
20 Asperges
21 Albania's capital
22 Unitas, for one
23 Cite crew
24 Telecasting must
27 Most dismal
31 Guidonian note
32 Rembrandt's "Watch"
34 Relative of pizzaz
35 Logical
37 Well-groomed
39 Whodunit sleuth
40 Threefold
42 Improvise
44 Naught
45 Certain athletes
47 Monotonous task

DOWN

1 Tooth settings
2 Spoken
3 One of the Aleutians
4 Therefrom
5 Author of "Gargantua"
6 Turn inside out
7 Stand-offs
8 "Is lost"
9 Legging
10 Repugnance
11 Parlor piece
12 Religious symbol
13 Evening, in Rome

48 British composer
49 Hindu gift
50 Kind of railway
51 Perfect
52 Grippe, formally
60 Indigo
61 Gravylike soup
62 Mussel genus
63 Noire
64 Belle of comic strip
65 Liquid ester. Abbr.

18 Deck out
19 Explosive, for short
23 Roadside sign
24 Jai alai basket
25 Morning sound
26 Violent passion
27 Cats' gift
28 Correct
29 Parsley unit
30 Boat pin
33 Scowl
36 Confuse
38 Certain criminal
41 Hair-raising
42 Donnybrook
43 Removes bottle tops
48 German vowel mark
50 Gantry
51 Thick piece
52 Traffic marker
53 Do newsmag work
54 Roman assembly place
55 One, in Vietnam
56 Small bit
57 Break a habit—the mustard

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65

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